THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *NOVEMBER* 1801;

With a View of MARY'S LIN, at NEW HALL, near *Pentland Hills.*

From a Drawing taken on the Spot.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen in inches and decimals, from October 27. to Nov. 25. 1801, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1801. Oct.	Barom.	Thermom. M	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
27	29.751	49	51	——	Clear
28	30.	38	49	——	Ditto
29	29.611	44	53	0.02	Showers
30	29.361	54	57	0.01	Ditto
31	29.321	44	50	0.05	Rain
Nov. 2	29.2	33	41	0.01	Shower
3	29.71	28	39	——	Clear
4	29.411	33	38	——	Cloudy
5	29.82	30	42	——	Clear
6	29.831	43	49	——	Cloudy
7	29.71	44	45	——	Clear
8	29.84	41	50	——	Ditto
9	29.85	45	52	——	Ditto
10	29.71	39	50	——	Cloudy
11	29.5	41	47	0.052	Rain
12	29.511	45	50	——	Clear
13	29.721	38	45	——	Cloudy
14	29.71	35	47	——	Ditto
15	29.651	52	54	0.05	Rain
16	29.67	50	52	0.05	Ditto
17	29.685	48	52	0.01	Showers
18	29.431	42	45	0.02	Ditto
19	29.521	32	40	0.02	Sleet
20	29.415	35	43	0.01	Shower
21	29.19	36	40	——	Clear
22	29.5	38	37	——	Ditto
23	29.451	35	39	——	Ditto
24	29.2	46	44	0.02	Shower
25	29.	36	43	0.0521	

Quantity of Rain 0.3741

High Water at LEITH for DECEMBER 1801.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
T. 1.	11 7	11 31
W. 2.	11 56	——
Th. 3.	0 22	0 49
Fr. 4.	1 18	1 47
Sa. 5.	2 19	2 52
Su. 6.	3 29	3 57
M. 7.	4 29	5 1
T. 8.	5 31	6 2
W. 9.	6 29	6 56
Th. 10.	7 21	7 46
Fr. 11.	8 9	8 32
Sa. 12.	8 54	9 17
Su. 13.	9 39	10 2
M. 14.	10 23	10 47
T. 15.	11 10	11 34
W. 16.	11 59	——
Th. 17.	0 24	0 49
Fr. 18.	1 15	1 41
Sa. 19.	2 8	2 34
Su. 20.	3 0	3 26
M. 21.	3 51	4 15
T. 22.	4 39	5 1
W. 23.	5 23	5 44
Th. 24.	6 6	6 26
Fr. 25.	6 46	7 4
Sa. 26.	7 25	7 45
Su. 27.	8 5	8 26
M. 28.	8 47	9 10
T. 29.	9 31	9 55
W. 30.	10 20	10 40
Th. 31.	11 15	11 44

MOON.

	D. H. M.	
N. Moon	5 9 3	Even.
First Qrtr.	12 0 41	Even.
Full Moon,	20 2 49	Morn.
Last Qrtr.	28 8 6	Morn.

OBSERVATIONS:

Dec. 10. Tay fishing begins.
25. Christmas day.

THE

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DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW *.

IN "going "up the burn." from the Waſhing Green to Habby's houſe and "How," at the diſtance of about a quarter of a mile, three objects particularly attract the attention of the paſſenger,—an excavated and perforated rock on the other ſide of the ſtream, oppoſite to the ſite of the old Waſhing Houſe, at the head of the "Howm," a ruſtic ornamental hut on the north brink of the glen, and Mary's Lin on the ſame ſide above it. The laſt of theſe, copied, after rain, from the ſouth-eaſt, is given in the view.

Immediately above the perforated rock, with the Eſk ſweeping round the north ſide of it, under a lofty ſkreen, is a level glade, which in conſequence of ſome of theſe animals having been ſeen upon it, has got the name of the Squirrel's Haugh. By making a turn to the right, in aſcending the glen, it is concealed in the boſom of the high ſhade under which the clear and animated current hurries on, except from the oppoſite remains of the old waſhing-houſe. The jutting rock of free ſtone from the ſouth-eaſt bank, ſcooped by the weather, and the rivulet in the courſe of hollowing out its trough, into caves and grottos, with its drapery of birches, heath, crow, and bilberries, deciduous and evergreen, cuts off this flat below; the ſkreen meets the irregularly wooded bank towards the ſouth, in the channel of the ſtream above; and the whole of its area is only about ſeventy yards, by forty in breadth, acroſs its centre. A part of the ſkreen, to the north, is ſeen at a diſtance, in the view of the Waſhing-green.

Oppoſite to the head of the "Howm," is a perpendicular concave front of ſtone, of a reddiſh hue, making a part of the free ſtone point above it. The overflowings of a mineral well, once celebrated in the neighbourhood for the cure of various complaints, trickle down its face, marking its courſe by a dark brown tint, to the rivulet below. This natural well forms a part of the ſame ruddy layer, on which, overlooking the Eſk, are proudly ſituated, in ſucceſſion downwards, Brunſtoune Caſtle, Old Woodhouſelee, Roſlin Caſtle, and Hawthorndean. To the north of the glade, under the manſion-houſe, is a ſubterraneous paſſage at the edge of the water, that pierces the bank, leading to different holes and chambers, made in following and working out a vein of coal. Since, it has been relinquiſhed by the colliers, leſt it ſhould endanger the houſe by their operations; it has often been taken poſſeſſion of by the fox as a convenient kennel from the ſurrounding cover, and the nearneſs of the flocks on the adjacent hills. North-weſt, on the ſummit of the ſteep, above a clear ſpring, ſhaded by a reverend and fantaſtic thorn, are the lime tree, and the ruins of the chapel with its garden behind, formerly mentioned;

* See Views and Deſcriptions of the ſuppoſed ſcenery of the Gentle Shepherd in the EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for March, April, and June 1801.

ed; and on the weſt ſide of the point, from whence they look down, filled with wood, and terminating near the mouth of the coal waſte, is the weſtern ravine, deſcending from a lawn with an obeliſk upon it, under the ſouth boundary of the garden wall, with a walk between them.

From the Squirrel's Haugh, downwards, the channel of the Eſk is full of round pebbles, among which it "trots" playfully along, "wimpling" through "howms," from ſide to ſide, watering the waſhing-green,

——prærupta quod undique claudit Sylva:

And paſſing round the Craigy Bield to Glaud's houſe at the head of Monk's Haugh. It is preciſely

"A trotting burnie wimpling thro' the ground,
"Its channel peebles ſhining ſmooth and round."

It meanders frequently from bank to bank; ſhifts its lively capricious courſe; and roams about, glittering in the ſun, amidſt its "flowery" lawns, without reſtraint or controul, with the licentiouſneſs of unbounded freedom. The trees have ſufficient depth and range of ſoil, plenty of nouriſhment, and grow with luxuriance. All is open, and unconfined, and cheerful; the glen is expanded; and its bold projections, rocks, and receſſes, ſeem to retire, as if to avoid interference, and leave the merry ſparkling ſtream at liberty and eaſe to enjoy the pleaſures of its excurſions.

Upwards, from this ſequeſtered flat, the glen aſſumes another character.—Only a path is left at the bottom of the ſouthern precipice, along the edge of the water, leading up to Habby's How, and previouſly branching off, below it, to his cottage near at hand, on an eminence. The confining high banks are, in general, ſtern, and rocky, and threatning; in ſome places, almoſt perpendicular above the path. The ſtream, cloſely hemmed in, is a continued ſucceſſion of little caſcades, ſtruggling for eaſe and room, over lime-ſtone rocks, perpetually thwarting its progreſs. It is, farther, inceſſantly teazed and ſtopt, by points, fragments, and heaps. It ſeems to make up for delays by buſtle and ſpeed, when opportunities offer. It brawls and joſtles, and leaps, and hurries eagerly and diſcontentedly on, foaming, raging, and murmuring at the numberleſs croſſes it meets with, as if in the expectation of attaining quiet, and liberty, and pleaſure, in the plains below.—The trees often ſtick out conſtrainedly, and horizontally; aſſume uneaſy and dangerous attitudes, in ſearch of openings, through which to ſhoot upwards with freedom; and their roots appear frequently unprotected, adventurouſly reaching from chink to chink over the naked rocks, forced for a while, from their element and from home by the cravings of want, to riſk their lives, in queſt of a ſcanty pittance of food and moiſture. The ivy labours up the ſteep, ſettling in bunches at every reſting place, as if unwilling to proceed; and the wood-bine, protruded from rocks, roots, and branches, by the weight of its rich and elegant flowers, miſſing its aim, recoiling, collects on itſelf, cluſters over head, and floats toughly in the air, in ſpite of every blaſt that ruſhes with compreſſed fury down the glen.—Every part of the ſcenery is cloſely ſhut in, on the left in particular, is rugged, wild, irregular, and fantaſtic; upwards, from the Squirrel's Haugh, to Habby's How, where agreeably to Peggy's propoſal, in the dialogue of act 1. ſc. 2. the firſt pool fit for bathing is to be met with, in that direction, from the "Howm," or even from Glaud's houſe below the Craigy Bield, where ſhe and her companion reſided.—In going from the Waſhing-green "up the burn" to Habby's How,

How, independent of the intervening objects, the contraſting and ſtriking effect of the paſſage heightens the pleaſure from the ſpots themſelves, and removes the ſatiety from too quick a ſucceſſion.

In aſcending this diviſion of the glen, the precipice on the left is chiefly compoſed of horizontal ſtrata of lime-ſtone, abruptly cut down, with their edges of irregular breadths, rough and broken, appearing, and ſometimes projecting to a conſiderable diſtance, amidſt the feathering foliage, and flowers of ſhrubs and copſe-wood. The Craigy Bield, and the Harbour Craig, ſhould be viewed under the ſplendour of the riſing ſun; but this part of the ſcenery ſhould be reſerved for the glow of the evening, when a deep ſhade covers the right bank, and, favoured by a turn in the glen, and a hollow to the weſt between and Habby's houſe, a blaze of light, marking every inequality, is thrown upon the precipice, and a pine wood above it; when all elſe is dark, except when the rays of the retiring ſun gleam through the tuftings of the oppoſite trees, or dart acroſs the ſhade from the window of the ruſtic hut, which is open to the front, and ſhow the inſide of its roof reflecting his beams from below.—The native plants found here are, chiefly aſhes, elms, poplars, birches, wild cherries, mountain aſhes, mountain oſiers, bird cherries, thorns, ſloes, wild roſes, raſps, honey-ſuckles, and ivy; and the warmth of their enrichments is increaſed by the ruddy tint of the lime-ſtone rock, which is of a yelloviſh red. In this reſpect, the colouring is more agreeable to the eye, than that of the Craigy Bield, and the Harbour Craig, both of which are of a blueiſh gray, and are only recommended by their colder effects, in the neighbourhood of theſe other lapidious ſtrata, from the pleaſure of variety. The birch is the prevailing wood; but on the north ſide of the ſtream, where the acclivity is leaſt rugged and precipitous, there are a number of oaks. There, the lime rock, in one inſtance, puts on the appearance of chalk, and tho' mellowed by the ſhade of ſome branchy elms, puſhing themſelves horizontally from the incumbent ſoil, and mantled with ivy, it ſurpriſes by its novelty, and whiteneſs. At this place, to the weſt, looking down on a broad excavation in the bank, the back front of the hut appears prominent on the bulging rock, with the face of it to the lawn between and the hills, on the moſt elevated part of which is the Obeliſk.

Farther up, the bottom of the glen widens into a ſmall circular green, with a knoll upon it, looking northward over the Eſk, to a ſtream that falls down a deep woody chaſm in the limeſtone rocks, in broken and irregular ſtages, under the name of Mary's Lin, as repreſented in the view, from below the knoll. The higheſt part of this water-fall can only be ſeen from the wooden bridge, appearing in the plate; or from the ſummit of the oppoſite bank of the Eſk, behind the knoll.

Still farther on to the weſt, at the extremity of a turn in the bank, increaſed in conſequence of its retiring and flattening between and Habby's houſe, is a round turf ſeat, once ſheltered and decorated by an arbour. It gave the name it yet retains, of Mary's Bower Quarry, to that part of the limeſtone rock, a ſhort diſtance behind it, which is wrought for burning. The traditional hiſtory of the bower is to be found in the Statiſtical Account of Scotland.

A bold promontory on the left, between and Habby's How embracing the circular green, advances, oppoſite to the hollow, that ſeparates Mary's Bower from Habby's houſe. A path along the verge of the declivity, marked, at intervals, by a flowering ſhrub here and there, dropt

ſince

ſince the diſmantling of the bower, was traced and repaired from the houſe of Newhall, round the chapel, and the ſouth ſide of its garden, by the lime tree. It followed from thence the winding border of the lawn, which it ſkirts, on the brink of the ſkreen, paſt the heath-covered hut beyond the obeliſk, and over the ſtream above the wooden bridge ſhown in the view, till it terminated at the turf ſeat; after ſending off a branch round the turn, by the quarry and brachead park, to Habby's houſe. The ſeat commands a view of the promontory, on the ſouth ſide of the glen; the cottage on the eminence over the hollow; the caſcade in Habby's How, ſtill more diſtant between them; the upper How, bending to the right behind the eminence; and the Carlops Hill in the offskip, ſwelling high in the weſt, and declining to the ſouth.

The glen is connected, aſſimilated, and harmonized, by a continued grove of old pines, ſhading the top of the ſouthern ſteep, all the way from the Craigy Bield to the promontory. When retiring in perſpective, at every bend, this ſtern phalanx ſeems to advance on the declivity, and the light gliſtens through the upright ſtems, the checkering branches, and the tufts of murky ſpikes at their extremities, irregularly parted from their black and bunchy heads, as its trees aſcend perpendicularly from the brow, and feather as they riſe in the air. This is one of the moſt picturesque, and majeſtic appearances of wood. In looking up the glen from the Waſhing-green, a prominent part of the ſouth bank in turning, ſcatters, and holds up its pines between and the ſky, ſhowing the dark plantation in this aſpect to great advantage. The grove ſkreens, characterizes, and varies the oppoſite banks of the "Howm;" and the red arms of its pines, with their gloomy ponderous foliage, thruſt from the tall maſſive boles, over the thickets, and the precipice, add to the wildneſs of the paſſage to "Habby's How" above it. In ſummer, the articulate clamorous rapidity of the rivulet, ſoftened and blended from its diſtance below, fills it with a conſtant humming noiſe. In winter, when

"The wind and rain beat hard upon (the) roof"

and

"Red comes the river down,"

the ſtorm howls through the trunks, or billows in the glen; Mary's Lin reſounds from its rocks on the oppoſite ſteep; and the ſtream, ſwelled into grandeur, rages and tumbles, and its roarings echo underneath.

——nunc medio alveo,
Cum pace delabentis Etruſcum,
In mare, nunc lapides adeſos,
Stirpeſque raptas, et pecus, et domos
Volventis una, non ſine montium
Clamore, vicinæque ſilvæ:
Cum fera diluvies quietos
Irritat amnes.——

In the variety of its changes, a rivulet with a quick deſcent, in a wild ſituation, or hilly country, has the advantage of a river. It is more nimble, reſtleſs, ſparkling, and animated. It is the favourite of the paſtoral muſe, from its cheerfulneſs and gaiety. In nature, it affords one of the moſt engaging inſtances of beauty when in its uſual ſtate; and when flooded, it becomes no leſs ſtriking as an object of ſublimity. A certain degree of unwieldy dullneſs accompanies a river, however noble, without the buſtle of navigation, its remedy; and at moſt, even when rapid, it can only exhibit varied meaſures of the ſame appearance, and produce different ſtages of the ſame impreſſion.

After endeavouring to deſcribe the ſcenery of the prologye in act 1. ſc. 2. of the Gentle Shepherd, before proceeding to that of the dialogue, it was deemed not improper to give ſome idea of the intermediate ſpace, with

with a view in paſſing, of one of its objects. It was conceived to be not altogether unintereſting to the admirers of this popular poem, to lay open the route, which Peggy and her companion muſt have been ſuppoſed to have followed, in going "up the burn," from the Waſhing-green, to the bathing pool in Habby's How.

(*To be continued, with a View of* HABBY'S HOUSE.)

ANECDOTES OF THE FAMILY OF LAW OF LAURISTON.

THE father of Col. Lauriſton, who brought over the ratification of the peace from France, was ſon of William Law, brother of the great financier, Law of Lauriſton: of whoſe eventful hiſtory a copious and entertaining account is given in Mr Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, III. p. 487.

He married a native of the Iſle of France, by whom he had ſeven ſons and two daughters, moſt of them born at Pondicherry, where he was governor, and realized a great fortune, but loſt the bulk of it by the robbery of one caravan. He was, however, enabled to ſettle in France with a ſmall but comfortable independence; and his family were provided for by the Court as ſons of noblemen. The firſt-born died an infant. The Colonel and another brother were educated for the army, two other ſons for the royal navy, and one for the church. The eldeſt in the navy died in the expedition of D'Entrecaſteaux round the world in ſearch of La Perouſe. The third ſon, the preſent Colonel, emigrated with his four younger brothers in 1792. He was twin-brother to the fourth, who was an officer in the navy, entered the regiment of Heiter in the pay of England, and was taken and ſhot by order of Tallien or one of his deputies; the fifth, educated for the army, went in the Engliſh ſervice to St. Domingo, and is now ſettled at Jamaica; the ſixth lives at Liverpool; and the ſeventh is now partner in the houſe of Johnſton, Law, and Co. in London.

The Colonel owes his fortune to having been educated in the military ſchool at Paris with Bonaparte. They were boys, ſtudents together, and are now nearly of the ſame age. His riſe in the French ſervice, was owing to a ſeries of ſervices rendered during the war; and to Bonaparte he was a boſom friend; has been the conſtant companion in all his perils; accompanied him to Egypt; and was with him when he was overſet in the carriage returning from Italy, and alſo when going to the Opera in December laſt, when the infernal machine was let off to deſtroy him. Beſides his perſonal merit, which is ſaid to be conſiderable, he is an Aid-de-Camp to the Chief Conſul; and to all his titles adds that of having been the bearer of the preliminaries of Peace. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on a variety of occaſions in Italy; and a few months ago was at Copenhagen, on a miſſion of importance to the Daniſh government.

John, the father of the Colonel, Baron Lauriſton, paſſed ſeveral years in India, both in a civil and military capacity; the laſt offices he held there were thoſe of governor of Pondicherry, commander in chief of all the French eſtabliſhments, preſident of all their councils, and his Majeſty's commiſſary. He was a chevalier de St. Louis, mareſchal des camps, and armées de ſa Majeſté tres chretienne, and conſtantly reſident in Paris. This dignified character, on being informed that Mr Wood was making collections for a topographical hiſtory of Cramond pariſh, was ſo obliging as to tranſmit to him a MS. hiſtory of his family, written by himſelf, and accompanied with a moſt polite letter; and Mr Wood gladly embraced this

this opportunity of publicly acknowledging with gratitude this inſtance of attention, the more condeſcending, as he happened to be an entire ſtranger to the Mareſchal. From Mr Wood's Hiſtory of Cramond, in the life of Mr Law, p. 2. the following pedigree is taken.

Andrew Law, miniſter of Nielſbon.

Jean Campbell = William, younger ſon, goldſmith, at Edinburgh, purchaſed the lands of Lauriſton, four miles North-weſt from it, died at Paris.

Cath. Knolles, da. of Nicholas Earl of Banbury. = John, b. 1671, financier, d. 1729, 58. | Andrew died ſ. p. | William, born 1675, director-general of the Eaſt India Company, and the Royal Bank, in France, died 1752, 77. | Robert died ſingle. | Hugh

John, died at Maeſtricht, 1734. | a dau. d. 1790, 80. = William, Viſcount Wallingford. | John, governor of Pondicherry, &c. living 1794. | James, d. at the Iſle of France, 1767, commander in chief of the India Company's troops, and knight of St. Louis.

ſeven ſons, including the Colonel Negotiator.

ACCOUNT OF A NEW INSTRUMENT CALLED THE HARMONICA.

THIS inſtrument was invented in America by Dr Franklin, who gave a deſcription of it to father Beccaria, which the latter publiſhed in his works, printed in 1773.

It is well known that when the finger, a little moiſtened, is rubbed againſt the edge of a drinking-glaſs, a ſweet ſound is produced; and that the tone varies according to the form, ſize, and thickneſs of the glaſs. The tone may be raiſed or lowered alſo by putting into the glaſs a greater or leſs quantity of water. Dr Franklin ſays, that an Iriſhman, named Puckeridge, firſt conceived the idea, about twenty years before, of conſtructing an inſtrument with ſeveral glaſſes of this kind, adjuſted to the various tones, and fixed to a ſtand in ſuch a manner, that different airs could be played upon them. Mr Puckeridge having afterward been burnt in his houſe, along with this inſtrument, Mr Delaval conſtructed another of the ſame kind, with glaſſes better choſen, which he applied to the like purpoſe. About fourteen or fifteen years ago, an Engliſh lady at Paris, performed, it is ſaid, exceedingly well on this inſtrument, which however did not long continue in vogue: it is now confined to cabinets among other muſical curioſities.—A juggler, ſome years ago, to ſhow his dexterity, placed on a table eight glaſſes of the ſame ſize, which had all the ſame tone, and boaſted that he could tune them in an inſtant by pouring water into them, ſo as to play an air with the utmoſt preciſion. "Thoſe who tune violins or organs," ſaid he, "are not ſo dexterous as I; ſince they often labour for a quarter of an hour, and try the ſame pipe or ſtring twenty times, before they can bring it to the proper tone." While he pronounced theſe words he poured water into the eight glaſſes; then ſtriking them one after the other with a ſmall rod, he immediately ſhowed that they emitted, with great exactneſs, the tones of the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa, ſol, la, ſi, ut*; and as he then amuſed the ſpectators by playing an air, which he accompanied with his voice, they overlooked the artifice he employed in tuning his inſtrument ſo ſpeedily.

Each of the glaſſes had a ſmall hole at the proper height, ſo that when filled to the brim the water ran out till there remained no more than the quantity requiſite to give the glaſs the neceſſary tone. By theſe means, the inſtrument tuned itſelf in a moment; and the muſician had no occaſion to pour in, or pour out water, at different times, to render the tone graver or more acute.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS

SIR,

NATIONAL Proſperity is the great end and aim of every political purſuit. When, therefore, a compariſon is to be inſtituted between two ſyſtems, with reſpect to their expediency and advantages, it is neceſſary to enquire, which of them tends moſt directly to promote that great end.

To make way for this queſtion, it muſt be ſhewn in what national proſperity conſiſts, and what are the cauſes by which it is produced. Theſe are points which do not appear to be attended with much difficulty. A nation is proſperous, when its virtue and its wealth ſecure its happineſs at home; and when its power is ſufficient to defend and protect it in the peaceable enjoyment of that happineſs, againſt the attacks of its enemies. It ſeems, therefore, that we ſhould be able to arrive at a concluſion, on a queſtion of this nature, by comparing the effects of the contraſted ſyſtems, 1. On national wealth; 2. On population; 3. On national character; and, 4. On the means of defence and external ſtrength.

In the following obſervations, I propoſe ſhortly to apply theſe teſts to the enquiry, whether the cultivation of *Agriculture* or of *Commerce* is moſt beneficial to a ſtate. I do not mean, that either of theſe great objects can be proſecuted, to the excluſion of the other. The one muſt firſt introduce, and then ſupport the other. Commerce can only exiſt where ſuperfluities are poſſeſſed. The produce of the ground is among the earlieſt of our poſſeſſions; and when the quantity of it exceeds what is neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, it ſupplies the ſources of trade. The agricultural and commercial ſyſtems, therefore, can never be entirely diſunited, except in thoſe countries, whoſe inland ſituation, on the one hand, denies a facility of conveyance from one place to another, or whoſe total ſterility, on the other, renders the profeſſion of the huſbandman uſeleſs. Switzerland never can become a commercial, nor Holland an agricultural nation.

In thoſe countries, therefore, which poſſeſs within themſelves the ſources both of agriculture and commerce, both will be proſecuted. Such a country is the iſland we inhabit. To it, accordingly, let our enquiries apply; and let the reſult of them determine, ſince it can determine no more, which of theſe objects is worthy to engage the greateſt ſhare of public attention, and legiſlative protection and encouragement.

1. The firſt enquiry, which of the ſyſtems in queſtion is moſt favourable to the increaſe of national *wealth*, need not detain us long. In fact, it is difficult to conſider this in the form of a queſtion; for, as the firſt conſequence of devoting more attention to the improvement of agriculture, muſt be, that it will furniſh the ſources of trade, we would inevitably be led to argue in a circle. To argue in favour of the agricultural ſyſtem, that it leads to the commercial, would be aſſuming the thing to be proved, that the latter ought to be the favourite object of legiſlative attention.

There can therefore be no queſtion on this head, unleſs we conſider the object of promoting the agricultural ſyſtem to be, to increaſe the comforts of the inhabitants who now people the country, and to encourage more to ſettle among them, by affording an abſolute ſecurity againſt ſcarcity. But while we regard the produce of a coun-

a country in reference only to the conſumption of its inhabitants,—whatever may be true in the ſtrict or moral ſenſe of the words,—it can never be ſaid by the political economiſt, that ſuch a nation is rich.

On the other hand, the purſuit of commerce preſuppoſes, in its very origin, the poſſeſſion of ſome ſort of property which is more than ſufficient for ſubſiſtence, and which therefore we can ſpare. In the infancy of trade, this ſuperfluity is bartered or exchanged for ſome article, which another, in like manner, has no occaſion for. This rudeſt ſpecies of commerce, carried on at firſt between individuals, is extended to tribes and ſtates. Experience then points out its diſadvantages. Money is introduced as a circulating medium; and the profeſſion of a merchant, exerciſed formerly by every individual who had any thing to ſpare, is now, in order to facilitate the acquiſition of the ſuperfluities of diſtant nations, confined to a certain claſs in each community. The advantages which reſult to the public from this change of ſyſtem, are repaid to the merchant by a certain profit or conſideration for his trouble and riſque. Thus the price of each commodity comes to depend in a great meaſure upon the number of hands through which it has paſſed; ſince each ſucceſſive ſeller is entitled to a profit upon his tranſaction.—Now, as the abſolute wealth, or commercial ſtock, of a nation, conſiſts in the aggregate of profits upon the commodities, either produced or imported, which are the objects of its trade, added to the commodities themſelves, ſo far as unconſumed; as its capital muſt accordingly increaſe by every acceſſion of property, and as the perfection of commerce thus conſiſts in the quick and free exchange of money and commodities between nations and individuals,—whatever tends to the advancement of commerce, muſt tend alſo to the increaſe of national wealth.

2. We have next to attend to the effects of the two ſyſtems in queſtion upon *population*.

We know, that the phyſical circumſtances of ſome countries are much more favourable, both for the production and the continuance of animal life, than thoſe of others. And we may infer, that the preference which almoſt every human being entertains in favour of his native country, may be overcome by the ſuperior advantages which a reſidence in another country promiſes to him. —The population of a country muſt therefore be influenced, 1. By its phyſical ſtate, and 2. By the motives to emigration which it holds out to the inhabitants of other countries.

With regard to *phyſical ſtate*, it does not appear that it can be influenced in a conſiderable degree, by the adoption either of the one or of the other ſyſtem. It is true, that an extenſion of agricultural purſuits may lead to the draining of moraſſes, and the clearing of woody diſtricts; both of which (we know from experience, and eſpecially from the hiſtory of our late American colonies,) promote in a high degree the ſalubrity of the climate. On the other hand, the commercial ſyſtem offers to the inhabitants of theſe unwholeſome diſtricts a reſidence in towns, and conſequently a reſource againſt the inconveniencies which they have hitherto ſuffered.

That the commercial ſyſtem occaſions a determination of national population to the towns, is a circumſtance which is not without its influence on the queſtion now under conſideration. It cannot, I think, be diſputed, that the unſophiſticated and wholeſome diet, the pure and freſh air, and the conſtant employment and exerciſe out of doors, which an agricultural life furniſhes, are more favourable to health, and conſe-

conſequently to the increaſe of population and the prolongation of exiſtence, than the luxurious and gaudy poverty, the contaminated atmoſphere, and the ſedentary habits of the lower claſſes in towns. A life of diſſipation is irreconcileable with habits of induſtry; and the weak and ſickly appearance of the poorer inhabitants of a capital, contraſted with the ruddy glow of health which graces the cheek of the temperate huſbandman, affords too ſtrong an indication, that the former way of living has more charms for the manufacturer than the latter.

The *motives to emigration* which a country holds out to the ſubjects of other ſtates, are chiefly theſe; the ſuperiority of its wealth, and the excellence of its political ſtate.

Under the firſt head of this enquiry, it was ſhewn that the commercial ſyſtem was favourable to the increaſe of national *wealth*. In ſo far, therefore, as population is influenced by this circumſtance, we muſt give a preference to the commercial ſyſtem.

I doubt, however, whether we can come to the ſame concluſion, on conſidering the effects of the two ſyſtems on *political ſtate*.

We muſt not ſuppoſe, that a nation which conſiſts in a great meaſure of huſbandmen, is neceſſarily a nation of illiterate ſavages. The adoption of the agricultural ſyſtem may be the meaſure of a wiſe government; and as they have introduced, they will afford it their protection. Rome never poſſeſſed more liberty, nor attained greater glory, than while under the dominion of Agrarian laws. Sparta, while ſhe proſcribed commerce, was governed by the inſtitutions of Lycurgus.

The greateſt excellence of internal regulations, therefore, is not incompatible with the agricultural ſyſtem. It may be queſtioned whether ſo much can be ſaid of the commercial. —Huſbandmen, though they may be a numerous, will never be a very powerful or opulent body. Their habits of life, and of thought, are employed on ſubjects very remote from political arrangement. The power and wealth of the mercantile claſs in a trading country, on the other hand, muſt ever render them formidable to the government. In their hands, in fact, the reſources of the country center; and without their concurrence, accordingly, the powers of the ſtate are feeble. A government cannot be fit for the regulation of a free ſtate, which is liable to the direction and controul of one claſs in the community. The ultimate effect of ſuch a ſtate of things will moſt probably be the eſtabliſhment of a deſpotiſm indiſcriminately ruinous. For the intereſt of the commercial body being in oppoſition to the other orders, internal diſcord is excited; and the minds of men, harraſſed by endleſs contentions and ſtrifes, will take refuge even in the protection of tyranny. A purely commercial nation, therefore, never enjoys a ſafe or a free government. The Dutch lived under what was called a republic, yet were they a nation of ſlaves.

——" Their much lov'd wealth imparts
" Convenience, plenty, elegance, and arts:
" But view them cloſer, craft and fraud appear;
" Ev'n liberty itſelf is barter'd here.
" At gold's ſuperior charms all freedom flies,
" The needy ſell it, and the rich man buys,
" A land of tyrants, and a den of ſlaves;
" Here wretches ſeek diſhonourable graves,
" And, calmly bent, to ſervitude conform,
" Dull as their lakes that ſleep beneath the ſtorm!"

On the ſubject of population, then, it appears that much may be ſaid for each of the ſyſtems in queſtion, and although, perhaps, there are ſcarcely ſufficient

ſufficient grounds for a decided preference of either, yet the prevalent opinion in favour of commerce ſeems to be oppoſed by conſiderations which muſt at leaſt render it highly doubtful.

It has already appeared, that the commercial ſyſtem is beſt adapted to the increaſe of wealth; but it may ſtill remain queſtionable whether the progreſſive increaſe of wealth be conſiſtent with the real proſperity and happineſs of a nation. This is a doubt which naturally leads to the two remaining points of diſcuſſion. And,

3. We come to ſtate the very important enquiry, what effects the two ſyſtems in queſtion tend to produce upon *national character*.

The effects of both ſyſtems, in directing the habits of the *lower claſſes*, have already been partly hinted at. In towns, their mode of life leads them, almoſt unavoidably, into diſſipation; which infallibly proves the moſt baneful foe to their happineſs. Their occaſional indulgence in luxury has no effect but to inſpire them with an incontroulable deſire of pleaſure which they cannot attain. Endleſs regrets embitter their exiſtence. They never behold a coſtly article, which they do not covet: nor a man in a ſuperior ſtation, whom they do not envy. As, on the one hand, every want "becomes a pleaſure when redreſſed," ſo, on the other, when unſatisfied, it is the ſource of the ſharpeſt miſery. Such miſery muſt ever be the lot of him, who has once taſted of enjoyments which he cannot command at will; and whoſe experience of pleaſure has only been ſufficiently extenſive, to make him loath the humble meal which is ſuited to his ſtation.

But the miſery which the poor in towns, thus endure, is not the only conſequence of the covetouſneſs and envy which their mode of living excites. To relieve that miſery, they are ruged by continual deſire. Honeſt induſtry being found inſufficient for the purpoſe, fraudulent impoſitions, or forcible depredations on the property of others, are reſorted to. The mind is indeed rouſed into action; but better were it that it ſlumbered for ever, than that all its energies were thus exerted in imagining wrongs againſt ſociety.

What, it may be aſked, are the uſual incentives to the commiſſion of crimes? Are they merely the irregular workings of a diſtemper'd mind? Sometimes they are; but, much more frequently, they are the reſult of a chain of motives, and of deliberate reſolution. If we trace back that chain, we ſcarcely ever fail to find the firſt link of it to be an unſatisfied deſire. Diſappointment, envy, hatred, revenge,—all the bad paſſions which rankle in the heart, and guide the hand to the perpetration of deeds which make humanity ſhudder,—are to be numbered among the conſequences of the ſame cauſe.

Let me not be miſunderſtood. It would be illiberal and indecent to fix ſo broad and indiſcriminate a charge as this, againſt a ſingle order of men, to the excluſion of all others. But that there is too much juſtice in the remarks I have offered, is teſtified by facts which cannot be queſtioned. It is ſo well known, indeed, as to be matter of common obſervation, that of the melancholy catalogue of victims, annually offered up at the ſhrine of public juſtice, a very large proportion have belonged to the claſs I have been conſidering; and when theſe come to declare the motives which prompted to the deed for which they ſuffer, early luxury and diſſipation, and their conſequences, poverty, and the cravings of unſatisfied deſire, ſcarcely ever fail to be enumerated.

It is no inconſiderable addition to the temptations to which the lower claſſes in towns are expoſed, that thoſe who thirſt after pleaſure are

theſe, in enjoying it in all its forms, countenanced by the example of others equally depraved, and unawed by the apprehenſion of diſcovery and detection. The former circumſtance (which certainly cannot be urged in an equal degree in regard to the peaſantry,) is indeed eſſential to the formation of virtuous habits; for if a man was once innocent, the arts of ſeduction muſt have been employed to betray him into his firſt deviations from virtue. His aſſociates, who have had art enough to gain this point, find it a much eaſier taſk to lead him farther on in guilt; till his moral ſenſe is loſt, and his ruin complete. One of the ſtrongeſt inducements to ſhare their guilt which they can propoſe to him, is the privacy in which they can hide their gratifications. His conſcience may be an uneaſy monitor for a time, but continual diſſipation will, at laſt, ſilence even its importunate warnings. The farther he advances, the buſineſs of repentance is ſeldom thought of, and more difficult to be accompliſhed; till his laſt hour arrives, and finds him hardened in his ſins. Such is the progreſs of depravity; and ſuch the ſources in which, among the lower claſſes in towns, it is ſo apt to originate.

The ruſtic labourer, on the other hand, lives remote from theſe temptations. He enjoys, indeed, fewer comforts than are within the reach of his equal in a town; but his deſires are as limited as his means. His reliſh for his homely fare has not been deſtroyed by indulgence in coſtlier diet. His cottage is conſtructed of turf, and covered with thatch; and but imperfectly ſhelters him from the inclemency of the weather; but he never diſcovered its inconveniences and diſcomforts, by comparing it with the palaces of princes. His bed is but of ſtraw; but he never repoſed his limbs on the ſilken couches of the great. From morn till evening, he is occupied in honeſtly diſcharging the humble duties of his ſtation: he has no vicious neighbour to inſtil the poiſon of envy into his cup, to render him diſcontented with his lot, to tempt him to uſe unjuſtifiable means for its amelioration. His days glide on; unmarked, indeed, by any acute perception of pleaſure; but unembittered by the ſenſe of miſery, or the dread of want.

The preceding remarks, on the ſtate of morals among the *lower claſſes* in town and country, are the reſult of ſome degree of actual obſervation. To a leſs extent their application may be found even among thoſe in a *higher* ſtation. In the proſecution of its objects, trade is deſtructive of ſome of our nobleſt feelings. Rivalſhip, or, in another word, *ſelfiſhneſs*, is the life and ſoul of commerce. When habits of accumulation are acquired, intereſt meets with a feeble opponent in benevolence. By his own induſtry, the merchant has raiſed his own fortune, and he feels himſelf entitled to conſult only himſelf in enjoying it; but has no part of it been raiſed upon the ruins of others? or are his habits of thought and action ſuch, as to lead him to employ any part of it, in relieving the neceſſities of his leſs fortunate fellow-creatures? If the influence of habit upon the mind is duly conſidered, I fear we ſhall not be led to ſuch a ſolution of theſe doubts as charity would dictate.

Here let me again guard againſt miſconſtruction. Let me not be ſuſpected of any deſire to do injuſtice to a character which I venerate,—the character of a Britiſh merchant. No; his liberality, his benevolence, his patriotiſm, are the themes of my unqualified praiſe; but I only praiſe them the more, becauſe he is engaged in a profeſſion, by the practice of which, ſuch habits of mind as I have deſcribed, are ſuperinduced. That trade is naturally productive of narrow

row and ſelfiſh propenſities, is the whole extent of my propoſition. That ſuch propenſities are ſucceſsfully reſiſted by a large proportion of the merchants of this country, is an acknowledgment of their poſſeſſing a degree of virtue, which words are perhaps inadequate to praiſe.

It muſt be allowed, in favour of the commercial ſyſtem, that it affords greater ſcope for the exertion and improvement of the mind, and the cultivation of learning and ſcience, than the agricultural. There is leſs in it of actual labour, and conſequently more time for reflection. The education of the merchant, too, is more favourable to improvement, than that of the huſbandman. And the application of ſcience to the purpoſes of the merchant and manufacturer, in the invention of machinery, holds out a ſure reward to the labours of the ingenious.

Upon the whole of this head, I cannot help concluding, that what a nation gains in point of opulence by the adoption of the commercial ſyſtem, is more than balanced by what ſhe loſes in morals and virtuous habits.

4. It remains to inquire, which of the ſyſtems in queſtion is preferable, in reſpect to the means of *defence and external ſtrength*. Had our enquiries under the former branches of the ſubject led to one concluſion, this laſt diſcuſſion would have been anticipated. Population, wealth, and ſtrength of national character, muſt ever be the means and ſources of external ſtrength. If, therefore, one of the ſyſtems was better calculated than the other to increaſe population and abſolute wealth, and to lay the foundation of manly habits, it would have followed as a corollary, that that ſyſtem had the greateſt tendency to aggrandize and to protect the nation which adopted it. Since, however, the reſults of our particular enquiries have not coincided, the object of this laſt queſtion ſhould be, to ſettle the effect of theſe concluſions in oppoſing each other, and to aſcertain which ſyſtem is upon the whole moſt favourable to national ſtrength. To accompliſh this, would lead to diſcuſſions of great extent and difficulty. The following brief remarks are all that I ſhall ſubmit on the ſubject.

It has been ſhown, that, at leaſt in point of numbers, the population of a country is not materially influenced by the adoption of either ſyſtem; but that a large proportion of the inhabitants of a country, are neceſſarily led by the extenſion of its mercantile concerns, to exchange a country for a town reſidence. This laſt circumſtance is not without its influence on national ſtrength. By placing the inhabitants more within the reach of communication, it enables them, with greater facility, to concert meaſures for their common ſafety, in ſituations of emergency. On the other hand, by withdrawing ſo great a part of the population of rural diſtricts, it deprives them of their natural means of defence, and leaves them more open to the incurſions of an enemy. But this laſt, though a ſerious evil, does not appear to balance the advantages ariſing from facility of co-operation. On the ſuppoſition, therefore, that the population of a country is neither increaſed or diminiſhed by the adoption of either ſyſtem, it appears, that the advantages of the commercial, in regard to its influence on external ſtrength, rather upon the whole preponderate.

That ſyſtem has likewiſe been ſhewn to be more favourable to the production of national wealth; and as wealth furniſhes the expences of thoſe eſtabliſhments, which render a country formidable to its neighbours, it may be inferred that, on this account alſo, it tends to advance national power.

It is not enough, however, that a nation abounds in men and money, in

in order to render it truly powerful. The myriads of Perſia could not withſtand the patriot band of Lacedemon. It is true valour, and ardent love of country, which, added to ſtrength of body, and vigour of mind, conſtitute the hero. Of theſe qualities, I fear, the commercial ſpirit is deſtructive. That ſpirit, it has already appeared, tends to the introduction of a more luxurious mode of living among all ranks. The fatal conſequences, it is ſcarcely neceſſary to point. A ſupine ſecurity is too ſurely the attendant of luxury. We do not dream of danger till the enemy is at our gates, and till, of courſe, reſiſtance is vain. If, poſſeſſed of the means of enjoyment at home, even the hope of pleaſure is found to be ſcarcely a ſufficient motive to call us into action; far leſs are we inclined to exertion, when we are to ſuffer the hardſhips and ſelf-denials of a camp, or to encounter danger or death in the field.

The life of the Huſbandman leads to the formation of very oppoſite habits. Unaccuſtomed to ſenſual indulgence, his mind and body have equally eſcaped its enervating influence. Conſtant employment in the fields, and the expoſure of his limbs to every inclemency of the ſeaſons, inure him to hardſhips, even greater than thoſe, which the duties of a ſoldier require him to ſuffer. To him it is indifferent, whether he handles the ploughſhare or the muſket; whether he inhabits the tent or the cottage. He feels, indeed, the common repugnance at the work of death; but he feels it in an inferior degree to him whoſe effeminate mind is ſtartled even by the ſight of blood. Rome was ſaved by a Camillus, and her armies were conducted to victory by a Cincinnatus; but for ſuch facts the annals of commerce would be ſearched in vain.

Though, therefore, the introduction of the commercial ſyſtem may tend to encreaſe the power and reſources of a nation for a time, yet it ſeems to be ultimately productive of habits, which are ſubverſive of the martial ſpirit, and unfavourable to the ſtability of the government, and the ſecurity and happineſs of the people.

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In the preceding obſervations, I have attempted no more than a ſelection and brief illuſtration of ſome of the leading points which this very extenſive ſubject preſents for our conſideration. If the views which have been given do not warrant an unqualified determination of the general queſtion, they will at leaſt juſtify ſome degree of regret, that this nation has ſo long aimed only at ſwelling its commerce to a gigantic bulk, while, (at leaſt until lately,) comparatively little of the public attention has been directed, to the cultivation of its waſte lands, the amelioration of the condition of its huſbandmen, and the general advancement of agricultural ſcience.

I am, Sir, &c. *X. Y.*

HISTORY OF KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, AND TASTE, IN GREAT BRITAIN, DURING THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES II. PART IV *.

(From the New Annual Regiſter, for the Year 1800.*)*

POLITE literature may be ſaid to have flouriſhed during this reign, and it may be conſidered as the commencement of an era which has not improperly been termed the Auguſtan age of Britiſh literature; yet it muſt be confeſſed the public taſte was at this period ſcarcely refined; and it may

* See the EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, vol. xvii. p. 16, for Part 3.

may be obſerved, even in this its infant ſtate, to have ſuffered no ſmall degree of corruption.

It was in this reign that there appeared a race of writers who have been termed the metaphyſical poets. They were men of learning; and to ſhow their learning was their whole endeavour; but, unluckily reſolving to ſhow it in rhyme, inſtead of writing poetry they only wrote verſes; and often ſuch verſes as ſtood the trial of the finger better than the ear; for the modulation was ſo imperfect, that they were only found to be verſes by counting the ſyllables. If the father of criticiſm has rightly denominated poetry *an imitative art*, theſe writers will, without great wrong, loſe their right to the name of poets; for they cannot be ſaid to have imitated any thing; they neither copied nature nor life—neither painted the forms of matter, nor repreſented the operations of intellect. Thoſe, however, who deny them to poets, muſt allow them to be wits. If wit (or rather genius) indeed, be well deſcribed by Pope, as being

"What oft is thought, but ne'er ſo well expreſs'd,"

they certainly never attained, nor ever ſought it; for they endeavoured to be ſingular in their thoughts, and were careleſs of their diction. If, by a more noble and more adequate conception, that be conſidered as wit which is at once natural and new, that which though not obvious, is, upon its firſt production, acknowledged to be juſt; if it be that, which he that never found it wonders how he miſſed, to wit of this kind the metaphyſical poets rarely aſpired; their thoughts are often new, but ſeldom natural; they are not obvious, but neither are they juſt; and the reader, far from wondering that he miſſed them, wonders more frequently by what perverſeneſs of induſtry they were ever found. But wit, abſtracted from its effects on the hearer, has been more correctly and philoſophically conſidered as a kind of *diſcordia concors*—a combination of diſſimilar images, or diſcovery of occult reſemblances in things apparently unlike. Of wit, thus defined, they have more than enough; the moſt heterogeneous ideas are yoked by violence together; nature and art are ranſacked for illuſtrations, compariſons, and alluſions; their learning inſtructs, and their ſubtilty ſurpriſes, but improvement is dearly bought, and admiration ill exchanged for pleaſure. It will readily be inferred, that they were not ſucceſsful in repreſenting or moving the affections: as they were wholly occupied in ſomething unexpected and ſurpriſing, they had no regard to that uniformity of ſentiment which enables us to conceive and excite the pains and pleaſures of other minds. They never inquired what they themſelves ſhould have ſaid or done on other occaſions; their only aim was to ſay what had never been ſaid before. They wrote rather as beholders than partakers of human nature, as beings looking upon good and evil impaſſive, and at leiſure; as Epicurean deities, making remarks on the actions of men, and the viciſſitudes of life, without intereſt, and without emotion. Their courtſhip was void of fondneſs, and their lamentation of ſorrow. Nor was the ſublime more within their reach than the pathetic, for they did not attempt that comprehenſion and expanſe of thought which at once fills the whole mind, and of which the firſt effect is ſudden aſtoniſhment, and the ſecond rational admiration. Sublimity is produced by aggregation, and littleneſs by diſperſion. Great thoughts are always general, and conſiſt in poſitions not limited by exceptions, and in deſcriptions not deſcending to minuteneſs. It is with great propriety that ſubtilty (which in its original import means exility of particles) is taken in its metaphorical meaning for nicety of

of diſtinction. Thoſe writers who lay on the watch for novelty could have little hope of greatneſs, for great things cannot have eſcaped former obſervation. Their attempts were always analytic; they broke every image into fragments; and could no more repreſent, by their ſlender conceits and laboured particularities, the proſpects of nature, than he who diſſects a ſun beam with a priſm can exhibit the wide effulgence of a ſummer noon.

What they wanted however of the ſublime they ſupplied with hyperbole: their amplification had no limits; they left not only reaſon but fancy behind, and produced combinations of confuſed magnificence, which not only could not be credited, but could not be imagined. Yet great labour, directed by great abilities, is never wholly loſt: if they frequently threw away their wit upon falſe conceits, they ſometimes ſtruck out unexpected truth; if their thoughts were far-fetched, they were ſometimes worth the carriage: to write on their plan it was neceſſary to read and think; no man could be born a metaphyſical poet, nor aſſume to the dignity of a writer by deſcriptions, by traditional imagery and hereditary ſimiles.

This kind of compoſition, borrowed from Marino and his followers, had been recommended by the example of Donne, a man of very extenſive and various knowledge; and by Jonſon, whoſe manner reſembled that of Donne more in the ruggedneſs of his lines than the caſt of his ſentiments. When their reputation was high, they had undoubtedly more imitators than time has left behind. Their immediate ſucceſſors, of whom any remembrance can be ſaid to remain, were Suckling, Waller, Denham, Cowley, and Milton. Denham and Waller ſought another way to fame, by improving the harmony of r numbers. Milton tried the metaphyſical ſtyle only in his lines on Hobſon the Carrier. Cowley adopted it, and excelled his predeceſſors; having as much ſentiment, and more muſic. Suckling neither improved verſification, nor abounded in conceits. The faſhionable ſtyle remained chiefly with Cowley: Suckling could not reach, and Milton diſdained it.

Abraham Cowley, the laſt, and undoubtedly the beſt of this claſs, was born in 16 8. His father dying when he was young, he was left to the care of his mother, who is repreſented as ſtruggling earneſtly to procure him a literary education; and who, as ſhe lived to the age of eighty, had her ſolicitude rewarded by ſeeing her ſon both eminent and grateful. He was admitted into Weſtminſter ſchool, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed there, affording ſuch early proofs, not only of acquired knowledge, but comprehenſion of things, as to more tardy minds ſeems ſcarcely credible. A volume of poems was printed in his thirteenth year, containing the Hiſtory of Pyramus and Thiſbe, written when ten years old, and Conſtantine and Philitus, written two years after.

He was removed to Cambridge in 1636, where he continued his ſtudies with great intenſeneſs, for he is ſaid to have written the greater part of his Davideis while ſo young a ſtudent; a work, of which the materials could not have been collected without the ſtudy of many years, but by a mind of the greateſt vigour and activity, a mind capacious by nature and repleniſhed by ſtudy. In 1643, being maſter of arts, he was, by the prevalence of the Parliament, ejected from Cambridge, and ſheltered himſelf at St. John's College, Oxford; where he publiſhed a ſatire called the Puritan and Papiſt, and ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the warmth of his loyalty, and the elegance of his converſation, that he gained the kindneſs and confidence

fidence of thoſe who attended the king.

About the time when Oxford was ſurrendered to the Parliament he followed the queen to Paris, where he became ſecretary to Lord Jermin, and was employed in ſuch correſpondence as the royal cauſe required, particularly in cyphering and decyphering the letters that paſſed between the king and queen; an employment of the higheſt confidence and honour.

Some years afterward he was ſent back into England privately, to give notice of the poſture of things in the nation. Soon after his return he was ſeized upon by ſome meſſengers of the uſurping powers, who were ſent in purſuit of another man, and put into confinement; from which he was not releaſed without the ſecurity of a thouſand pounds. At the reſtoration, after all the diligence of his long ſervice, and with conſciouſneſs not only of the merit of fidelity, but the dignity of great abilities, he naturally expected ample preferments; but this was a time of ſuch general hope, that great numbers were inevitably diſappointed, and Cowley among the reſt, who miſſed obtaining the maſterſhip of the Savoy, which had been promiſed him by Charles I. and Charles II. His deſire of ſolitude, which (ſays Spratt) was the only thing in his diſpoſition which ever ought to have been changed, now returned vehemently upon him.

Weary of the vexations of an active condition, ſatiated with the arts of a court—which ſort of life, though his virtue made it innocent to him, yet nothing could make it quiet—theſe were the reaſons that moved him to follow the violent inclination of his own mind, which, in the greateſt throng of his former buſineſs, had ſtill called upon him, and repreſented to him the true delights of ſolitary ſtudies, of temperate pleaſures, and a moderate revenue. He retired into Surry; but no ſooner found an opportunity of beginning to live indeed, and to enjoy himſelf in ſecurity, in the country, which he had always fancied above all pleaſure, than his contentment was firſt broken by ſickneſs, and then by death, in the forty-ninth year of his age, at the Porch-houſe, Chertſey, 1667. It is not ſtrange, that the retreat of a man of ſuch abilities, who went away unrewarded with preferment, ſhould have been aſcribed to diſguſt, notwithſtanding the repreſentation of his biographer: Wood attributes it ſolely to this cauſe. Yet there remains ample teſtimony, in the juvenile works of Cowley, of that innate love of retirement, which, in all ages, has adhered cloſely to thoſe minds moſt enlarged by knowledge and elevated by genius. That diſappointments have a tendency to increaſe it cannot be denied; but he himſelf has left this account of his early taſte in one of his proſe eſſays. "As far as my memory can return back into my paſt life, before I was capable of gueſſing what the world, or glories, or buſineſs were, the natural affections of my ſoul gave a ſecret bent of averſion from them: that I was then in the ſame mind as I am now, may appear by an ode printed when I was thirteen years old. With theſe affections, and my heart wholly ſet upon letters, I went to the univerſity; but was ſoon torn from thence by that violent public ſtorm, which would ſuffer nothing to ſtand as it did, but rooted up every plant, from the princely cedar to me the hyſſop; yet I had as good fortune as could have befallen me in ſuch a tempeſt; for I was caſt into the family of one of the beſt princeſſes in the world, in a crowd of good company, in buſineſs of honourable truſt, and a daily ſight of greatneſs: yet all this was ſo far from altering my opinion, that it only added the confirmation of reaſon to it; and I could

could not abſtain from my ſchool-boy's wiſh, long ago printed;

"Well,---then I now do plainly ſee,
This buſie world and I ſhall ne'er agree.

"Nor did I purpoſe to myſelf any other advantage from the reſtoration than obtaining ſome convenient retreat: nor, by the failure of ſome ſupplies which I expected did I quit my deſign. But God laughs at man, who ſays to his ſoul, *take thine eaſe*. I met not only with many incumbrances, but with as much ſickneſs as would have ſpoiled the happineſs of an emperor as well as mine; yet I do neither repent nor alter my courſe." Surely no man was ever better qualified to eſtimate and to enjoy the calm delights of quiet and retirement than Cowley. He was born a poet; he is repreſented to have been of the moſt amiable nature, as poſſeſſing great integrity, and preſerving it in the moſt difficult ſtations; and he was eminently endowed with the requiſites which he deſcribes as indiſpenſably neceſſary for men who ſeek ſeclusion; "having knowledge enough of the world to ſee the vanity of it, and enough of virtue to deſpiſe all vanity." He had a taſte for agriculture; had cultivated the ſtudy of botany; and, to uſe his own words, "*only went out of the world as it was man's into the ſame world as it was Nature's, and as it was God's.*"

Cowley, like other poets who have paid their court to temporary prejudices, has been at one time too much praiſed, and too much neglected at another.

His Miſcellanies contain a collection of ſhort compoſitions, with great variety of ſtyle and ſentiment, from burleſque levity to awful grandeur. Such an aſſemblage of diverſified beauties no other writer has afforded.

His Ode on Wit is without a rival: of all the paſſages in which poets have exemplified their own precepts, none will be found of greater excellence than that in which he condemns the exuberance of wit.

The Chronicle is a compoſition unrivalled; ſuch gaiety of fancy, ſuch a ſucceſſion of images, and ſuch a dance of words, it is vain to expect from any other author. The moraliſt, the politician, and the critic, mingle their influence in this airy frolic of genius.

Of his Anacreontiques, or paraphraſtic tranſlations of little ſongs, dedicated to feſtivity, of which the morality is voluptuous, he has given rather a pleaſing than a faithful repreſentation, having retained their ſprightlineſs, but loſt their ſimplicity.

The next claſs of poems is called *The Miſtreſs*; they have all the ſame beauties and faults, and, nearly in the ſame proportion, they are written with exuberance of wit and copiouſneſs of learning; he is never pathetic, and rarely ſublime, but always ingenious or ſcientific, either acute or profound. One of the ſevere theologians of that time cenſured him as having publiſhed a book of profane and laſcivious verſes. From the charge of profaneneſs, the conſtant tenor of his life, which was eminently virtuous, and the tendency of his opinions, which diſcover no irreverence for religion, muſt defend him. From Donne he learned that familiarity with religious images, and that light alluſion to ſacred things, by which readers, far ſhort of ſanctity, are offended, and which would not be borne in the preſent age, when devotion, not more fervent, is more delicate; but that the accuſation of laſciviouſneſs is unjuſt, the peruſal of his works will ſufficiently evince.

In his Pindaric Odes he has given, though not the ſame numbers, the ſame diction to the gentle Anacreon and the tempeſtuous Pindar. Whatever was his ſubject, he is carried, by a kind of deſtiny, to the light and the familiar, or to conceits which require ſtill more ignoble epithets.

Yet

Yet there are inſtances wherein he riſes to dignity truly Pindaric; and, if ſome deficiencies of language be forgiven, his ſtrains are ſuch as were thoſe of the Theban bard to his contemporaries.

The proſe of Cowley has never yet obtained its due commendation: no author kept his verſe and proſe at a greater diſtance from each other: his thoughts are natural, his ſtyle has a ſmooth equanimity; all is eaſy without feebleneſs, and familiar without groſſneſs. He was, in his own time, conſidered as of unrivalled excellence; and, it may be affirmed, without any encomiaſtic fervour, that his pages are embelliſhed with all the ornaments which books could ſupply; that his imagination equals his learning; and, had he not been corrupted by the taſte of the age, poſterity would have agreed with Milton concerning him, who is ſaid to have declared, "that the three greateſt Engliſh poets were Spencer, Shakeſpeare, and Cowley."

Butler, a man whoſe name can only periſh with his language, paſſed his life in the miſt of obſcurity: the date of his birth is doubtful; the mode and place of his education are unknown; the events of his life are variouſly related; and all that can be told with certainty is, "that he was poor."

The poem of Hudibras is one of thoſe compoſitions of which a nation may juſtly boaſt: as the images which it exhibits are domeſtic, the ſentiments unborrowed and unexpected, and the ſtrain of diction original and peculiar. We muſt not, however, ſuffer the pride which we aſſume, as the countrymen of Butler, to make any encroachment on juſtice, nor appropriate theſe honours which others have a right to ſhare. This poem is not wholly Engliſh: the original idea is to be found in the hiſtory of Don Quixote; a book to which a mind of the greateſt powers may be indebted without diſgrace. If inexhauſtible wit could give perpetual pleaſure, no eye would ever leave half-read the work of Butler. It is ſcarcely poſſible to peruſe a page without finding ſome aſſociation of ideas which was never found before: by the firſt paragraph the reader is amuſed, by the next he is delighted, and by a few more ſtrained to aſtoniſhment; but aſtoniſhment is a toilſome pleaſure; he is ſoon weary of wondering, and longs to be diverted. Perhaps every reader regrets the paucity of events, and complains that, in the poem of Hudibras, as in the hiſtory of Thucydides, there is more ſaid than done: it is indeed much eaſier to form dialogues than to continue adventures. Whether it be that we comprehend but few of the poſſibilities of life, or that life itſelf affords little variety, every author who has attempted knows how much labour it will coſt to form ſuch a combination of circumſtances as ſhall have at once the grace of novelty and of credibility, and delight fancy without violence to reaſon.

Imagination is uſeleſs without knowledge: nature gives, in vain, the power of combination, unleſs ſtudy and obſervation ſupply materials to be combined. Butler's treaſures of knowledge appear proportioned to his expence: whatever topic employs his mind, he ſhows himſelf qualified to expand and illuſtrate it with all the acceſſories that books can furniſh: he is found not only to have travelled the beaten road, but the bye-paths of literature; not only to have taken general ſurveys, but to have examined particulars with minute inſpection. If the French boaſt the learning of Rabelais, we need not be afraid of confronting them with Butler. But the moſt valuable parts of his performance are thoſe which neither retired ſtudy, nor native wit, could ſupply: he that merely makes a book from books, may be uſeful, but can ſcarcely be great: Butler had not ſuffered life

to

to glide beſide him unſeen or unobſerved. He had watched, with great diligence, the operations of human nature, and traced the effects of opinion, humour, intereſt, and paſſion. From ſuch remarks proceeded that great number of ſententious diſtiches which have paſſed into converſation, and are added as proverbial axioms to the general ſtock of practical knowledge.

But human works are not eaſily found without a periſhable part: of the ancient poets, every reader feels the mythology tedious and oppreſſive. Of Hudibras, the manners being founded on opinions, are temporary and local, and therefore become every day leſs intelligible and leſs entertaining. Such remarks as depend upon ſtanding relations and general manners are co-extended with the race of men; but thoſe modifications of life, and peculiarities of practice, which are the progeny of error and perverſeneſs, or of ſome incidental influence, muſt periſh with their parents. The meaſure is quick, ſprightly, and colloquial, ſuitable to the vulgarity of the words and the levity of the ſentiments; but ſuch numbers and ſuch diction can gain regard only when they are uſed by a writer whoſe vigour of fancy and copiouſneſs of knowledge entitle him to contempt of ornaments; and who, in confidence of the novelty and juſtneſs of his conceptions, can afford to throw metaphors and epithets away.

Butler died in 1680; and, ſixty years after his death, a monument was erected to his memory in Weſtminſter Abbey; which occaſioned the following epigram:

"When Butler, needy wretch, was yet alive,
No gen'rous patron would a dinner give.
See him, when ſtarv'd to death, and turn'd to duſt,
Preſented with a monumental buſt!
The poet's fate is here in emblem ſhown;
He aſk'd for bread, and he receiv'd a ſtone."

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

NOTICES CONCERNING SIR THOMAS BROWN, M. D. OF NORWICH.

SIR,

THE learned are indebted to you for the anecdotes of Sir Thomas Brown of Norwich, (Vol. 18th, p. 192.) which I beg leave to enrich and to correct. King Charles the Second uſed to ſay of Sir Thomas, "That he was the beſt phyſician of a gentleman, and the moſt gentlemanlike phyſician he knew in all England." One day, at a meeting in his houſe, in Crane-court, Fleet-ſtreet, which he bought from Sir Praiſe-god Barebones, and which was afterwards bought by the Royal Society, where was among other learned men, Sir Kenelm Digby, the converſation turning on the ſearch for the Philoſophers Stone. Sir Kenelm ſaid, He had been lately preſent at a laboratory where he had ſeen gold made by tranſmutation. "I would not have believed it," added the credulous knight, "had I not ſeen it with my own eyes." "On my troth," ſaid Sir Thomas, "nor ſhould I, Sir Kenelm!" Sir Thomas left his library and muſeum to the Royal Society, of which he was a moſt uſeful member.

In a letter to Frances Fairfax, counteſs of Buchan, Mrs Littleton writes thus, "There is lately a ſmall "thing of my father's put out, I "know not well where the bookſel-"ler had it; he was printing it by a "copy, and then Mr Brigſtock gave "him that written by my father's "own hand; my brother having "not

" not put it forth, it had not been " done now by any of us. There is " a picture of my father's in the new " printed book of his works; I gueſs " they took my grandfather's pic- " ture at the Duke of Devonſhire's, " for it is like it. There is an ex- " cellent picture of my grandfather, " his wife, and four children; my " father ſits in his mother's lap; the " picture is valued at four hundred " pounds; ſuch rare painting by a " fine hand *." The Earl of Buchan poſſeſſes not only an original portrait by Moreland, of Dr Edward Brown, but likewiſe one of Sir Thomas by the ſame hand, which are of the cloſet ſize, and were given by Mrs Littleton to her neice, the counteſs of Buchan. The Chriſtian Morals of Sir Thomas, to which Mrs Littleton alludes in her letter, were ſoon after publiſhed and dedicated by her to her nephew David Earl of Buchan †. Dr Teniſon, nephew to Archbiſhop Teniſon, took the charge of publiſhing Sir Thomas's poſthumous works ‡. The writer of theſe notices examined the remaining papers of Sir Thomas Brown, and his ſon Edward, in the Britiſh Muſeum, but found none in a ſtate for publication. B.

Dryburgh Abbey, Nov. 10th, 1801.

PORTRAIT OF MONTESQUIEU.

Drawn by Himself—From his Poſthumous Works.

I Have rarely experienced either chagrin, or liſtleſſneſs. The temper of my mind is ſo happily framed, that all objects ſtrike me with ſufficient force to excite pleaſure, but not with ſufficient force to excite pain. I poſſeſs ambition enough to intereſt myſelf in the affairs of this life, but none to be diſguſted with the ſituation wherein nature has placed me. In my youth, I was very fortunate in my attachments to women, who, I believed, loved me; when I no longer believed ſo, I diſengaged myſelf immediately from them. Study has been the ſovereign remedy againſt all the diſquietudes of my life, having never experienced any anxiety, which an hour's reading did not diſpel. I awake in the morning, with the ſecret joy at the ſight of day, I view the light with ecſtacy, and during the remainder of the day I am happy. I paſs the night without waking, and when retired to reſt, a ſort of languor keeps me from reflection. I am almoſt as well pleaſed with fools as with men of ſenſe, for there are few men ſo tireſome as not to amuſe me, and very often there is nothing ſo entertaining as a ſilly fellow. I do not diſlike to divert myſelf internally with other men, reſerving to them the right in their turn of taking me for what they pleaſe. I have always had a puerile fear of the generality of great men; but when I have known them, there have been ſcarcely any bounds to my contempt of them. I have loved ſufficiently to ſay pleaſantries to the women, and to do them favours which coſt ſo little. I had naturally a love for the good and honour of my country, but little for what is called glory; and have always felt a ſecret delight when any regulation had been enacted, which had a tendency to promote the public

* It is by old Dobſon, and very capital. The Duke of Devonſhire ſent tracings from ſome of the figures to Dryburgh Abbey, from which it appears that Mrs Littelton's conjecture is not juſt; and that the head prefixed to the poſthumous edition of Sir Thomas's works, is from an authentic portrait, probably that in the College of Phyſicians, at London.

† See Johnſon's life of Sir Thomas Brown, and Biog. Brit.

‡ Of theſe, three collections have been publiſhed; one by Dr Teniſon, another in 1722 by a nameleſs editor. The Chriſtian Morals were publiſhed from the original and correct MS. of the author, by John Jaſſery, D.D. Archdeacon of Norwich, in 1716. *Editor.*

lic welfare. When I travelled into foreign parts, I felt the ſame attachment to them as to my own country. I took a lively intereſt in their welfare, and wiſhed they had been in a more proſperous ſtate. I have thought that I diſcovered talents in men, who are reported to poſſeſs none. I loved my family well enough, to do whatever was beneficial to it in matters of conſequence; but I have not thought it worth my while to attend to trivial details. When angry, which rarely happens, I ſhow it without reſerve. I have always entertained a bad opinion of myſelf, from the circumſtance, that there are very few ſituations in the ſtate, for which I am fitted; and in reſpect to my duties as a preſident, though I have a very upright heart, and ſufficiently comprehend the queſtions themſelves, yet I underſtand nothing at all of the proceſs of a law ſuit, notwithſtanding my application to the ſubject.—But what moſt diſguſted me, was, the conſideration that a ſet of ignorant wretches poſſeſſed this talent, which I could not acquire. My conſtitution is ſuch, that, upon all ſubjects, a little abſtruſe, I am obliged to collect myſelf, without which, my ideas become confuſed; and if I perceive that I am attended to, the whole ſubject ſeems to vaniſh before me; ſeveral traces of it ruſh at once upon my mind, whence it follows that I am unable to revive any diſtinct idea. In rational converſations, where the ſubjects are ſhort and conciſe, I ſucceed tolerably well. I have never ſeen a tear fall, without being ſenſibly affected. I am paſſionately fond of friendſhip. I readily forgive, becauſe I am not vindictive. When any one wiſhes to be reconciled to me, I have felt my vanity flattered, and have no longer conſidered as an enemy, the man who has done me the favour of giving me a good opinion of myſelf. On my eſtate, among my vaſſals, I have never ſuffered my temper to be ruffled by tale-bearers. When they have complained to me, "If you know what has been ſaid;" I always anſwered, "I will not know it!" If their intended report were falſe, I would not run the riſk of believing it; if true, I would not take the trouble of hating. I was in love at thirty-five years of age, It is as impoſſible for me to pay a viſit with an intereſted motive, as for me to ſtand on the air. When I mingled with the world, I enjoyed it as if I could never endure retirement; when on my eſtate, I thought no more of the world. I believe I am the only man who have publiſhed books, without being anxious of obtaining the reputation of a wit. I never wiſhed to appear ſo in company, though I am talkative enough among thoſe with whom I live. It has been my misfortune to be too often diſguſted with thoſe, from whom I expected good will I have preſerved all my friends, with the exception of one. I live with my children, on the footing of friends. Baſhfulneſs has been the bane of my life; it ſeems to extinguiſh my ſenſes, to tie up my tongue, to throw a cloud over my ideas, and to derange my expreſſions. I was leſs ſubject to theſe mortifications before ſenſible men than before fools, becauſe the hope of being liſtened to by the former, encouraged me. On ſome occaſions, however, my mind has made an extraordinary effort. Being at Luxembourg, in the hall where the Emperor dined, Prince Kuſki ſaid to me, "You, Sir, who come from France, are greatly aſtoniſhed to ſee the Emperor ſo poorly lodged."—"Sir," I replied, "I am not ſorry to be in a country, where the ſubjects are better accommodated than their maſter." I dined, when I was in England, at the Duke of Richmond's. La Boine, who was a ſtupid fellow, though our envoy to England, inſiſted that England was nearly as large as the province of Guienne. I ſoon

ſilenced

ſilenced my gentleman. In the evening, the Queen ſaid to me, "I know you have taken our part againſt your countryman, M. de la Boine." "Madam," ſaid I, "I cannot imagine, that the country over which you reign, is not a great one." I am a good ſubject, and ſhould have been the ſame, in whatever country I had been born, becauſe I have been always ſatisfied with my condition and fortune, have never been aſhamed of them, nor envied thoſe of other men; becauſe I love without fearing the government under which I was bred, and wiſh for no other favour than the ineſtimable advantage of ſharing in its bleſſings, in common with the reſt of my countrymen; and I thank heaven, that having given me mediocrity in all things, it has been pleaſed to endue my mind with a ſpirit of moderation. If I may be permitted to predict the fate of my work, (The Spirit of Laws) it will be more approved of than read; ſuch ſtudies afford pleaſure, but never amuſement. I intended to have enlarged ſeveral portions of it, and to have rendered it more profound; but I am no longer able to accompliſh my wiſh. Reading has impaired my ſight, and it ſeems to me that the little light which remains with me, is only the eve of that day, whereon my eyes will cloſe for ever. If I had ever known of any thing that would have been uſeful to myſelf, but injurious to my family, I ſhould have rejected it with all my ſoul; if I had known of any thing advantageous to my family, but diſadvantageous to my country, I ſhould have ſtriven to forget it; if I had known of any thing ſerviceable to my country, but injurious to Europe and mankind, I ſhould have conſidered it as a crime. I wiſh to have unaffected manners, to receive as few favours as poſſible, and to do as many as are in my power. If the immortality of the ſoul *be* a deluſion, I ſhould be ſorry not to believe in it; for I confeſs I am not ſo humble as the atheiſt. I know not how *they* think, but for myſelf, I will not compromiſe the idea of my immortality againſt that of the enjoyments of a day. I am delighted in believing that I am immortal as God himſelf; and independently of revelation, metaphyſical ideas afford me a very ſtrong hope of everlaſting happineſs, a hope which I will never renounce.

ON A CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL PAINT.

C. CADET DE VAUX has lately publiſhed a memoir, on what he calls painting in diſtemper with milk. His proceſs which is nearly ſimilar to that of Ludic, is as follows:

Take ſkimmed milk two quarts, lime newly ſlaked ſix ounces, oil of pinks, linſeed oil, or nut oil, four ounces, Spaniſh white (or well-ground chalk) three pounds. Put the lime into an earthen veſſel, and pour over it a portion of the milk, ſufficient to bring it to the conſiſtence of thick ſoup: add gradually the oil, ſtirring the mixture with a ſmall wooden ſpatula; then pour in the remainder of the milk, and dilute in it the Spaniſh white. Skimmed milk, in ſummer, is often found curdled, but this is a matter of little importance to our preſent object; by coming into contact with the lime it will ſoon be reſtored to fluidity. It muſt, however not be four, as it would then form with the lime a ſort of acetite (or, more correctly, a lactite) of lime, ſuſceptible of attracting humidity.

The lime is ſlaked by immerſing it in water, then taking it out and leaving it to effloreſce in the air. The choice of the oils is a matter of indifference; but, for painting white, oil of pinks ought to be preferred, becauſe it is colourleſs; even the moſt common

common oils may be employed for painting with ochre. The oil, by falling into the mixture of milk and lime, diſappears: it is completely taken up by the lime, with which it forms a calcareous ſoup.

The Spaniſh white muſt be pounded, and ſtrewed gently on the ſurface of the liquid, by which it is gradually imbibed, and at length falls to the bottom. This paint may be coloured like that for diſtemper, by charcoal pounded in water, yellow ochre, &c. It is employed in the ſame manner as paint for diſtemper. This quantity will be ſufficient for giving a firſt ſtratum to ſix fathoms. The expence for the above quantity is about fourpence halfpenny, which makes about three halfpence per fathom.

When it is neceſſary that the painting ſhould be more durable, the following mixture may be employed: ſlaked lime two ounces, oil two ounces, and Burgundy pitch the ſame quantity. The pitch muſt be diſſolved in the oil, in a gentle heat, and the clear liquor of the milk and lime muſt be added. During cold weather, the milk and lime ought to be heated, that the pitch may not be too ſuddenly cooled, and to facilitate its union with the milk and lime. Painting with this ſubſtance has ſome analogy to that known by the name of encauſtic.

Theſe kinds of painting will ſtand againſt the common effects of the weather for years, and anſwer well for garden railings, fencings, and the like. The firſt time that wood is thus painted, it ſhould receive a ſecond coat after the firſt one is dry; but when repainted, a ſingle coat only will be neceſſary.

EXTRACTS FROM STRUTT'S SPORTS AND PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Continued from our laſt, p. 177.

Goff—Pall-Mall.

IT ſhould ſeem that goff was a faſhionable game among the nobility at the commencement of the ſeventeenth century, and it was one of the exerciſes with which Prince Henry, eldeſt ſon to James I. occaſionally amuſed himſelf, as we learn from the following anecdote recorded by a perſon who was preſent *: "At "another time playing at goff, a play "not unlike to pale-maille, whilſt "his ſchoolmaſter ſtood talking with "another, and marked not his High-"neſs warning him to ſtand further "off, the Prince thinking he had "gone aſide, lifted up his goff-club "to ſtrike the ball; mean tyme one "ſtanding by, ſaid to him, Beware "that you hit not Mr Newton; "wherewith he drawing back his "hand, ſaid, 'Had I done ſo, I had "but paid my debts."

A paſtime called ſtow-ball is frequently mentioned by the writers of the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, which, I preſume, was a ſpecies of goff, at leaſt it appears to have been played with the ſame kind of ball.

According to the author juſt now quoted, pall-mall was a paſtime not unlike goff, but if the definition of the former, given by Cotgrave, be correct, it will be found to differ materially from the latter, at leaſt as it was played in modern times. "Pale-"maille," ſays he, "is a game where-"in a round box ball is ſtruck with "a mallet through a high arch of "iron, which he that can do at the "feweſt blows, or at the number a-"greed upon, wins." It is to be obſerved, that there are two of theſe arches, that is, "one at either end "of the alley." The game of mall was

Ed. Mag. Nov. 1801.

* An anonymous author of a MS. in the Harleian Library, marked 6391.

was a fashionable amusement in the reign of Charles II. and the walk in Saint James's Park, now called the Mall, received its name from having been appropriated to the purpose of playing at mall, where Charles himself and his courtiers frequently exercised themselves in the practice of this pastime. The denomination *mall* given to the game, is evidently derived from the mallet or wooden hammer used by the players to strike the ball.

The Quintain.

This exercise is said to have received the name of *quintain* from Quinctus or Quintus the inventor; but who he was, or when he lived, is not ascertained. The game itself, I doubt not, is of remote origin, and especially the exercise of the pel, or post quintain, which is spoken of at large by Vegetius; he tells us this species of mock combat was in common use among the Romans, who caused the young military men to practice at it twice in the day, at morning and at noon.

In the code of laws established by the Emperor Justinian, the quintain is mentioned as a well-known sport; and permitted to be continued upon condition that it should be performed with pointless spears, contrary to the ancient usage, which it seems required them to have heads or points.

To the best of my recollection, Fitzstephen is the first of our writers who speaks of an exercise of this kind, which he tells us was usually practised by the young Londoners upon the water during the Easter holidays. A pole, or mast, says he, is fixed in the midst of the Thames, with a shield strongly attached to it; and a boat being previously placed at some distance, is driven swiftly towards it by the force of oars and the violence of the tide, having a young man standing in the prow, who holds a lance in his hand, with which he is to strike the shield; and, if he be dexterous enough to break the lance against it and retain his place, his most sanguine wishes are satisfied: on the contrary, if the lance be not broken, he is sure to be thrown into the water, and the vessel goes away without him; but at the same time two other boats are stationed near to the shield, and furnished with many young persons who are in readiness to rescue the champion from danger. It appears to have been a very popular pastime; for the bridge, the wharfs, and the houses near the river, were crowded with people on this occasion, who come, says the author, to see the sports, and make themselves merry.

Matthew Paris mentions the quintain by name, but he speaks of it in a cursory manner as a well-known pastime, and probably would have said nothing about it, had not the following circumstance given him the occasion. In the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Henry III. the young Londoners, who, he tells us, were expert horsemen, assembled together to run at the quintain, and set up a peacock as a reward for the best performer. The King then keeping his court at Westminster, some of his domestics came into the city to see the pastime, where they behaved in a very disorderly manner, and treated the Londoners with much insolence *, which they resented by beating them soundly; the King, however, was incensed at the indignity put upon his servants, and not taking into consideration the provocation on their parts, fined the city one thousand marks.

"This

* Calling them *cowardly knaves* and *rascally clowns*. Some have thought these fellows were sent thither purposely to promote a quarrel, it being known that the King was angry with the citizens of London for refusing to join in the crusade. Strype's edit. of Stow's Survey, &c.

"This exercise of running at the "quintain, was practised at London, "as well in the summer as in the "winter, but especially at the feast "of Christmas. I have seen," continues my author, (Stow,) a quintain "set upon Cornhill by Leadenhall, "where the attendants of the lords "of merry disports have run and "made great pastime; for he that "hit not the broad end of the quin-"tain was laughed to scorn, and he "that hit it full, if he rode not the "faster, had a sound blow upon his "neck with a bag full of sand hang-"ed on the other end:" but the form of the modern quintain is more fully described by Dr Plott: "They "first," says he, "set a post perpen-"dicularly into the ground, and then "place a slender piece of timber on "the top of it on a spindle, with a "board nailed to it on one end, and "a bag of sand hanging at the other; "against this board they anciently "rode with spears. Now, as I saw "it at Deddington, in this county, "only with strong staves, which vio-"lently bringing about the bag of "sand, if they make not good speed "away it strikes them in the neck or "shoulders, and sometimes knocks "them off their horses; the great "design of this sport being to try "the agility both of horse and man, "and to break the board. It is "now," adds he, "only in request "at marriages, and set up in the "way for young men to ride at as "they carry home the bride, he that "breaks the board being counted the "best man."

Among other sports exhibited for the amusement of Queen Elizabeth, during her residence at Kenelworth Castle, was, says Laneham, "a so-"lemn country bridal; when in the "Castle was set up a comely quin-"tane for feats at armes, where, in a "great company of young men and "lasses, the bridegroom had the first "course at the quintane, and broke "his spear *tres hardiment*. But his "mare in his manage did a little "stumble, that much adoe had his "manhood to sit in his saddle. But "after the bridegroom had made his "course, ran the rest of the band, a-"while in some order, but soon after "tag and rag, cut and long tail; "where the speciality of the sport "was to see how some for his slack-"ness had a good bob with the bag, "and some for his haste to topple "downright, and come tumbling to "the post: some striving so much "at the first setting out, that it "seemed a question between man "and beast, whether the race should "be performed on horseback or on "foot; and some put forth with "spurs would run his race byas a-"mong the thickest of the throng, "that down they came together hand "over head. Another, while he di-"rected his course to the quintane, "his judgment would carry him to "a mare among the people; another "would run and miss the quintane "with his staff, and hit the board "with his head*." This whimsical description may possibly be somewhat exaggerated, but no doubt the inexpertness of the riders subjected them to many laughable accidents.

Shows—Pageants, &c.

Many of these stately shows are described at length by Hall and Holinshed; and, as some of my readers may not have those authors near at hand, I will subjoin the account of two of them in Hall's own words. In the fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII. his Majesty kept his christmas at Greenwich; and on twelfth night "there came," says the historian, "into the great hall, a mount, "called the *riche mount*. This mount "was set full of riche flowers of "silke,

* Laneham's account of the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenelworth. See her Progresses, published by Mr Nichols, vol. i. fol. 249.

" ſilke, and eſpecially of brome ſlippes " full of poddes, the branches were " grene ſattin, and the flowers flat " gold of damaſke, which ſignified " *Plantagenet:* on the top ſtood a " goodly bekon giving light, rounde " above the bekon ſat the Kyng and " five other al in coates and cappes " of right crimoſin valvet, embroudered with flat golde of damaſke, " their coates ſet full of ſpangelles of " gold; and foure woodhouſes * " drew the mount 'till it came before " the Queen, and then the Kyng and " his compaigne diſcended and daunced; then ſuddenly the mount opened, and out came ſix ladies all " in crimoſin, ſatin, and plunket, embroudered with golde and perle, " with Frenche hoodes on their " heddes, and they daunced alone. " Then the lordes of the mount tooke " the ladies and daunced together, " and the ladies re-entered, and the " mount cloſed, and ſo was conveyed " out of the hall."

In the tenth year of the ſame king's reign, in honour of his ſiſter the Princeſs Mary's marriage with the king of France, there was exhibited in the great hall at Greenwich, " a rock ful of al maner of ſtones very artificially made, and on the top " ſtood five trees: the firſt was an " olive tree, on which hanged a ſhield " of the armes of the church of " Rome; the ſecond was a pyne apple-" tree, with the armes of the Empe-" ror; the third was a roſyer, with " the armes of England; the fourth " a braunche of lylies, bearing the " armes of France; and the fifth " a pomegranet tree, bearing the " armes of Spayn; in token that " all theſe five potentates were joined " together in one league againſt the " enemies of Chriſte's fayth: in and " upon the middes of the rock ſatte " a fayre lady, richely appareyled, " with a dolphin in her lap. In this " rock were ladies and gentlemen ap-" pareled in crymoſyn ſattyn, covered " over with floures of purple ſatyn, " embroudered with wrethes of gold " knit together with golden laces, " and on every floure a hart of gold " moving. The ladies' tyer † was " after the faſhion of Inde, with ker-" chiefes of pleaſaunce hached ‡ " with fyne gold, and ſet with let-" ters of Greeke in gold of bullion, " and the edges of their kerchiefes " were garniſhed with hanging perle. " Theſe gentlemen and ladyes ſate on " the neyther part of the rock, and " out of a cave in the ſame rock " came ten knightes armed at all " poyntes, and faughte together a " fayre tournay. And when they " were ſevered and departed, the diſ-" guyſers diſſended from the rock " and daunced a great ſpace, and " ſodeynly the rock moved and re-" ceaved the diſguyſers, and immedi-" cloſed agayn. Then entered a per-" ſon called *Report*, appareled in " crymoſyn ſatyn full of tongues, ſit-" ting on a flying horſe with wynges " and feete of gold called *Pegaſus;* " this perſon in French declared the " meaning

* "The *woodhouſes* or *wodehouſes*, as they are ſometimes called, were wild or ſavage men! and in this inſtance, men dreſſed up with ſkins, or rugs reſembling ſkins, ſo as to appear like ſavages. Theſe pageants were frequently moveable, and drawn upon wheels. In honour of the marriage of Arthur Prince of Wales with Catherine of Spain, there were three pageants exhibited in Weſtminſter Hall, which ſucceeded each other, and were all of them drawn upon wheels: the firſt was a caſtle with ladies; the ſecond a ſhip in full ſail, that caſt anchor near the caſtle; and the third a mountain with ſeveral armed knights upon it, who ſtormed the caſtle, and obliged the ladies to ſurrender. The ſhow ended in a dance, and the pageantry diſappeared. MS. Harl. 69, page 31."

† "Head-dreſs."

‡ "*Pleaſaunce* was a fine thin ſpecies of gauze, which was ſtriped with gold."

" meaning of the rocks, the trees, " and the tourney."

Among the paſtimes exhibited for the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth during her ſtay at Kenelworth Caſtle, Warwickſhire, was a kind of hiſtorical play, or *old ſtorial ſhew*, performed by certain perſons who came for that purpoſe from Coventry. The ſubject of this ſhew was the maſſacre of the Danes, a memorable event in the Engliſh hiſtory, which was expreſſed " in action and " in rhimes." It is ſaid to have been annually acted in the town of Coventry, according to ancient cuſtom, but that it was ſuppreſſed ſoon after the Reformation, at the inſtance of ſome of their preachers, whoſe good intention the townſpeople did not deny, but complained of their ſeverity, urging in behalf of the ſhow, that it was " without ill example of manners, " papiſtry, or any ſuperſtition." The rhimes originally belonging to the play, I preſume, were omitted upon the above-mentioned occaſion, for it appears to have been performed without any recitation in mere dumb ſhow, and conſiſted of hot ſkirmiſhes and furious encounters between the Engliſh and the Daniſh forces: firſt by the *launce knights* on horſeback, armed with ſpears and ſhields, who being many of them diſmounted, fought with ſwords and targets. Then followed two " hoſts of footmen," one after the other; firſt marching in ranks, then turning about in a warlike manner, they changed their form from ranks into ſquadrons, then into triangles, then into rings, and then " winding out again they joined in " battle; twice the Danes had the " better, but at the laſt conflict they " were beaten down, overcome, and " many of them led captive for tri- " umph by our Engliſh women *."

Minſtrels—Flatterers—Satiriſts—Female Minſtrels.

It is ſaid of William Longchamp, biſhop of Ely, chancellor and juſticiary of England, and a great favourite of Richard I. that he kept a number of poets in his pay, to make ſongs and poems in his praiſe; and alſo, that with great gifts he allured many of the beſt ſingers and minſtrels from the continent, to ſing thoſe ſongs in the public ſtreets of the principal cities in England. It was, on the other hand, a very dangerous employment to cenſure the characters of great perſonages, or hold their actions up to ridicule; for, though the ſatiriſt might be ſecure at the moment, he was uncertain that fortune would not one day or another put him into the power of his adverſary, which was the caſe with Luke de Barra, a celebrated Norman minſtrel; who, in his ſongs having made very free with the character of Henry I. of England, by ſome untoward accident fell into the hands of the irritated monarch. He condemned him to have his eyes pulled out; and, when the Earl of Flanders, who was preſent, pleaded warmly in his favour, the King replied: " This " man, being a wit, a poet, and a " minſtrel, compoſed many indecent " ſongs againſt me, and ſung them " openly, to the great entertainment " of mine enemies; and, ſince it has " pleaſed God to deliver him into " my hands, I will puniſh him, to " deter others from the like petu- " lance." The cruel ſentence was executed, and the miſerable ſatiriſt died ſoon after with the wounds he had received in ſtruggling with the executioner. The gratification of a mean revenge is a ſtrong mark of a little mind; and this inhumanity reflects great diſcredit upon the King:

it

* Her Majeſty was much pleaſed with this performance, " whereat," ſays my author, " ſhe laughed well," and rewarded the actors with two bucks, and five marks in money; and with this munificence they were highly ſatisfied. Laneham, ut ſupra.

it would have been noble in him to have pardoned the unfortunate culprit. Again, in the reign of King Edward II. at the ſolemnization of the feaſt of Pentecoſt in the great hall at Weſtminſter, when that prince was ſeated at dinner in royal ſtate, and attended by the peers of the realm, a woman habited like a minſtrel, riding upon a great horſe trapped in the minſtrel faſhion, entered the hall, and, going round the ſeveral tables, imitated the geſtures of a mimic, and at length mounted the ſteps to the royal table, upon which ſhe depoſited a letter, and, having ſo done, ſhe turned her horſe, and, ſaluting all the company, retired. The letter was found to contain ſome very ſevere reflections upon the conduct of the Monarch, which greatly angered him; and the actreſs, being arreſted by his command, diſcovered the author of the letter, who acknowledged the offence, and was pardoned; but the door-keeper, being reprimanded on account of her admiſſion, excuſed himſelf, by declaring it had never been cuſtomary to prevent the entry of minſtrels and perſons in diſguiſements, upon the ſuppoſition that they came for the entertainment of his Majeſty. This woman had probably aſſumed the habit of a man, and a female was choſen upon this occaſion, according to the opinion of an eminent modern author *, becauſe, upon detection, her ſex might plead for her, and diſarm the king's reſentment. It is, however, certain, that at this time, and long before it, there were women who practiſed the minſtrel's art, or at leaſt ſome branches of it. We read of the glee-maidens, or female minſtrels, in the Saxon records; and I believe, that their province in general was to dance and to tumble; whence they acquired the name of *tomblesteres*, and *saylours* †, in the time of Chaucer, who uſes both theſe denominations.

Dancing.—Tumbling.

Dancing, in former times, was cloſely connected with thoſe feats of activity now called *vaulting* and *tumbling*; and ſuch exertions often formed part of the dances that were publicly exhibited by the gleeman and the minſtrels; for which reaſon, the Anglo-Saxon writers frequently uſed the terms of *leaping* and *tumbling* for *dancing*. Both the phraſes occur in the Saxon verſions of Saint Mark's Goſpel; where it is ſaid of the daughter of Herodias, that ſhe *vaulted*, or *tumbled*, inſtead of *danced*, before King Herod. Theſe interpretations of the Sacred Text might eaſily ariſe from a miſconception of the tranſlators, who, ſuppoſing that no common dancing could have attracted the attention of the monarch ſo potently, or extorted from him the promiſe of a reward ſo extenſive as that they found ſtated in the record, therefore referred the performance to ſome wonderful diſplayments of activity, reſembling thoſe themſelves might have ſeen exhibited by the glee-maidens, on occaſions of ſolemnity, in the courts of the Saxon potentates. We may alſo obſerve, that the like explication of the paſſage was not only received in the Saxon verſions of the Goſpel, but continued in thoſe of much more modern date; and, agreeably to the ſame idea, many of the illuminators, in depicting this part of the Holy Hiſtory, have repreſented the damſel in the action of tumbling, or, at leaſt, of walking upon her hands ‡; and thus we find her drawn into two examples,

* Dr Percy, biſhop of Dromore, in his Eſſay upon Ancient Minſtrels, prefixed to the Reliques of Ancient Poetry.

† From *ſalto*, to leap or dance.

‡ Mr Brand, in his edition of Bourne's Vulgar Antiquities, has quoted one in old

examples, given on the middle of the eighteenth plate; the first, where her servant is standing by her side, is taken from a series of Scripture histories, written and illuminated at the commencement of the thirteenth century; and the second, from a book of prayers, more modern than the former, by almost one hundred and fifty years.

The exhibition of dancing, connected with leaping and tumbling, for the entertainment of princes and noblemen on occasions of festivity, is of high antiquity. Homer mentions two dancing tumblers, who stood upon their heads, and moved about to the measure of a song, for the diversion of Menelaus and his courtiers, at the celebration of his daughter's nuptials. It seems that the astonishment excited by the difficulty of such performances, obviated the absurdity, and rendered them agreeable to persons of rank and affluence. The Saxon princes encouraged the dancers and tumblers, and the courts of the Norman monarchs were crowded with them; we have, indeed, but few of their exertions particularized; for, the monks through whose medium the history of the middle ages have generally been conveyed to us, were their professed enemies; it is certain, however, notwithstanding the censure promulgated in their disfavour, that they stood their ground, and were not only well received, but even retained, in the houses of the opulent. No doubt, they were then, as in the present day, an immoral and dissolute set of beings, who, to promote merriment, frequently descended to the lowest kinds of buffoonery. We read, for instance, of a tumbler, in the reign of Edward II. who rode before his Majesty, and frequently fell from his horse in such a manner, that the king was highly diverted, and laughed exceedingly, and rewarded the performer with the sum of twenty shillings, which at that period was a very considerable donation; and it should seem that these artists were really famous mirth-makers; for, one of them had the address to excite the merriment of that solemn bigot Queen Mary. "After "her Majesty," observes a late writer, "had reviewed the royal pensioners in Greenwich Park, there came "a tumbler, and played many pretty feats, the Queen and Cardinal "Pole looking on; whereat she was "observed to laugh heartily."

The Sword Dance.

There is a dance which was probably in great repute among the Anglo-Saxons, because it was derived from their ancestors the ancient Germans: it is called the *sword dance;* and the performance is thus described by Tacitus: "One public "diversion was constantly exhibited "at all their meetings; young men, "who, by frequent exercise, have "attained to great perfection in that "pastime, strip themselves, and dance "among the points of swords and "spears, with the most wonderful "agility, and even with the most "elegant and graceful motions.— "They do not perform this dance "for

old English, that reads thus: "*When the* daughter *of* Herodyas *was in comyn, and* "*had* tombylde *and pleside* Harowde." I have before me a MS. in French, of the thirteenth century, written by some ecclesiastic, which relates to the church-fasts and festivals. Speaking of the death of John Baptist, and finding this tumbling damsel to have been the cause, the pious author treats her with much contempt, as though she had been one of the dancing girls belonging to a company of jugglers, who in his time, it seems, were not considered as paragons of virtue any more than they are in the present day. He says of her, "*Bien savoit* treschet *e* "tumber;" which may be rendered, "She was well skilled in tumbling and cheat-"ing tricks." MS. Harl. 2253. fol. 45.

" for hire, but for the entertainment " of the ſpectators, eſteeming their " applauſe a ſufficient reward." This dance continues to be practiſed in the northern parts of England about Chriſtmas time, when, ſays a modern author, " the fool-plough goes " about; a pageant that conſiſts of " a number of ſword-dancers dragging a plough, with muſic." The writer then tells us, that he had ſeen this dance performed very frequently, with little or no variation from the ancient method, excepting only that the dancers of the preſent day, when they have formed their ſwords into a figure, lay them upon the ground, and dance round them.

I have not been fortunate enough to meet with any delineation that accords with the foregoing deſcriptions of the ſword dance; but in a Saxon manuſcript of the ninth century, a military dance of a different kind occurs. It is exceedingly curious, and has not, that I recollect, been mentioned by any of our writers. The drawing is copied upon the eighteenth plate; where two men, equipped in martial habits, and each of them armed with a ſword and a ſhield, are engaged in a combat: the performance is enlivened by the ſound of an horn; the muſician acts in a double capacity, and is, together with a female aſſiſtant, dancing round them to the cadence of the muſic; and probably the actions of the combatants were alſo regulated by the ſame meaſure.

Early in the laſt century, and I doubt not, long before that period, a ſpecies of ſword dance, uſually performed by young women, conſtituted a part of the juggler's exhibition at Bartholomew Fair. I have before me two bills of the ſhows there preſented ſome time in the reign of Queen Anne. The one ſpeaks of " dancing with ſeveral naked ſwords, " performed by a child of eight " years of age;" which the ſhowman aſſures us, had given " ſatisfac- " tion to all perſons." The other, put forth, it ſeems, by one who belonged to Saddler's Wells, promiſes the company, that they ſhall ſee " a " young woman dance with the " ſwords, and upon a ladder, ſurpaſ- " ſing all her ſex *." About thirty years back, I remember to have ſeen at Flockton's, a much noted but very clumſy juggler, a girl about eighteen or twenty years of age, who came upon the ſtage with four naked ſwords, two in each hand; when the muſic played, ſhe turned round with grea tſwiftneſs, and formed a great variety of figures with the ſwords, holding them over her head, down by her ſides, behind her, and occaſionally ſhe thruſt them in her boſom. The dance generally continued about ten or twelve minutes; and, when it was finiſhed, ſhe ſtopped ſuddenly, without appearing to be in the leaſt giddy from the conſtant reiteration of the ſame motion.

Wonderful Performances on the Rope.

When Iſabel of Bavaria, Queen to Charles VI. of France, made her public entry into Paris, among other extraordinary exhibitions prepared for her reception, was the following, recorded by Froiſſart, who was himſelf a witneſs to the fact; " There " was a mayſter came out of Geane; " he had tied a corde upon the " hygheſt houſe on the brydge of " Sayn Michell over all the houſes, " and the other ende was tyed to " the hygheſt tower of our Ladye's " Churche; and, as the Quene paſ- " ſed

* Both thoſe bills were printed in the reign of Queen Anne; the firſt belonged to a ſhowman named Crawley, and the ſecond to James Miles, from Saddler's Wells, who calls his theatre a *muſic-booth*, and the exhibition conſiſted chiefly of dancing. The originals are in the Harleian Library, and the volume containing them is marked 5931.

" fed by, and was in the great ſtrete " called Our Ladye's Strete; by- " cauſe it was late, this ſayd mayſ- " ter, wyth two brinnynge * can- " delles in hys handes, iſſued out of " a littel ſtage that he had made on " the heyght of our Ladye's tower, " ſynging as he went upon the cord " all alonge the great ſtrete, ſo that " all that ſawe him hadde marvayle " how it might be; and he bore ſtill " in his handes the two brinnynge " candelles, ſo that he myght be " well ſene all over Parys, and two " myles without the city. He was " ſuch a tombler, that his lightneſſe " was greatly praiſed †."

A performance much reſembling the foregoing was exhibited before King Edward VI. at the time he paſſed in proceſſion through the city of London, previous to his coronation. " When the King," ſays the author, " was advanced almoſt to St " George's church ‡, in Paul's " Churchyard, there was a rope as " great as the cable of a ſhip, " ſtretched in length from the battle- " ments of Paul's ſteeple, with a " great anchor at one end faſtened a " little before the Dean of Paul's " houſe-gate; and, when his Majeſ- " ty approached near the ſame, there " came a man, a ſtranger, being a " native of Arragon, lying on the " rope, his head forward, caſting his " arms and legs abroad, running on " his breaſt on the rope from the " battlements to the ground, as if it " had been an arrow out of a bow, and " ſtayed on the ground. Then he " came to the King's Majeſty, and " kiſſed his foot; and ſo, after cer- " tain words to his Highneſs, he de- " parted from him again, and went " upwards upon the rope till he came " over the midſt of the churchyard; " where he, having a rope about " him, played certain myſteries on " the rope, as tumbling, and caſting " one leg from another. Then " took he the rope, and tied it to " the cable, and tied himſelf by the " right leg a little ſpace beneath the " wriſt of the foot, and hung by one " leg a certain ſpace, and after reco- " vered himſelf again with the ſaid " rope, and unknit the knot, and " came down again. Which ſtayed " his Majeſty, with all the train, a " good ſpace of time."

This trick was repeated, though probably by another performer, in the reign of Queen Mary; for, according to Holinſhed, among the various ſhows prepared for the reception of Philip King of Spain, was one of a man who "came downe " upon a rope, tied to the battle- " ment of Saint Paule's Church, " with his head before, neither ſtaie- " ing himſelf with hand or foot; " which," adds the author, "ſhort- " lie after coſt him his life."

To

* Burning or lighted candles, in the French *chierges ardans.*

† In the French, *Molt fist d'appertices tant que la legierete de lui. & toutes ses auvres furent molt prisées*; "He gave them many proofs of his ſkill, ſo that his "agility and all his performances were highly eſteemed." The manner in which this extraordinary feat was carried into execution is not ſo clear as might be wiſhed. The tranſlation juſtifies the idea of his *swinging* down the rope; but the words of Froiſſart are, S'ASSIT *ſur cel corde*, &—*il* vint *tout au long de la rue*; that is, literally, *he* ſeated *himſelf upon the cord, and he* came *all along the ſtreet*; which indicates his ſliding down, and then the trick will bear a cloſe reſemblance to thoſe that follow; but St Foix, on the authority of another hiſtorian, ſays, he deſcended, dancing upon the cord, and paſſing between the curtains of blue taffety, ornamented with large fleurs-de-lis of gold, which covered the bridge, he placed a crown upon the head of Iſabel, and then remounted upon the cord, Eſſais ſur Paris, vol. ii. p. 42.

‡ It ſhould be St Gregory's church, which ſtood on the ſouth ſide of St Paul's, nearly oppoſite to the Dean's gateway,

Ed. Mag. Nov. 1801.

To the foregoing extraordinary exhibitions we may add another equally dangerous, but executed without the aſſiſtance of a rope. It was performed in the preſence of Queen Mary in her paſſage through London to Weſtminſter, and is thus deſcribed by Holinſhed: "When ſhe came to "Saint Paule's Churchyard againſt "the ſchool, Maſter Heywood ſat "in a pageant under a vine, and "made to her an oration in Latin; "and then there was one Peter, a "Dutchman. that ſtoode upon the "weathercocke of Saint Paule's "ſteeple, holding a ſtreamer in his "hands of five yards long, and wav-"ing thereof. He ſometimes ſtood "on one foot, and ſhook the other, "and then he kneeled on his knees "to the great marvell of all the peo-"ple. He had made two ſcaffolds "under him; one above the croſs, "having torches and ſtreamers ſet "upon it; and another over the ball "of the croſs, likewiſe ſet with "ſtreamers and torches, which could "not burn, the wind was ſo great."

The Egg Dance, &c.

I am not able to aſcertain the antiquity of this dance. The indication of ſuch a performance occurs in an old comedy written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where we meet with theſe lines:

"Upon my one foote pretely I can
hoppe,
"And daunce it trimley about an
egge."

Dancing upon one foot was exhibited by the Saxon glee-men, and probably by the Norman minſtrels, but more eſpecially by the women-dancers, who might thence acquire the name of *Hoppesteres*, which is given by Chaucer. A repreſentation of this dance, taken from a manuſcript of the tenth century, appears upon the top of the ſeventeenth plate, where the glee-man is performing to the ſound of the harp.

Hopping matches for prizes were occaſionally made in the ſixteenth century, as we learn from John Heywoode, the epigrammatiſt. In his Proverbs are the following lines:

"Where wooers hoppe in and out, long
time may bring
"Him that hoppeth beſt at laſt to have
the ring—
"—I hoppyng without for a ringe of a
ruſhe."

And again, in a play by the ſame author, one of the characters is directed "to hop upon one foot;" and another ſays,

"Here were a hopper to hop for the
ring."

But to return to the egg-dance:—This performance was common enough about thirty years back, and was well received at Sadler's Well's; where I ſaw it exhibited, not by ſimply hopping round a ſingle egg, but in a manner that much increaſed the difficulty. A number of eggs, I do not preciſely recollect how many, but I believe about twelve or fourteen, were placed at certain diſtances marked upon the ſtage; the dancer, taking his ſtand, was blindfolded; and, a hornpipe being played in the orcheſtra, he went through all the paces and figures of the dance, paſſing backwards and forwards between the eggs without touching one of them.

Many of the ancient dances were of a jocular kind, and ſometimes executed by one perſon; we have, for inſtance, an account of a man who danced upon a table before King Edward II. The particulars of the dance are not ſpecified; but it is ſaid that his Majeſty laughed very heartily at the performance: it probably conſiſted of quaint attitudes and ridiculous geſticulations. The King, however, was ſo delighted, that he gave a reward of fifty ſhillings to the dancer, which was a great ſum in thoſe days. A few years ago, there was a fellow that uſed to frequent the different public houſes in the metropolis,

metropolis, who, mounting a table, would ſtand upon his head with his feet towards the ceiling, and make all the different ſteps of an hornpipe upon it for the diverſion of the company *.

The Mountebank—Tinker—Fire-eater.

I may here mention a ſtage performer whoſe ſhow is uſually enlivened with mimicry, muſic, and tumbling; I mean the mountebank. It is uncertain at what period this vagrant dealer in phyſic made his appearance in England: it is clear, however, that he figured away with much ſucceſs in this country during the two laſt centuries: he called to his aſſiſtance ſome of the performances practiſed by the jugglers; and the bourdou, or merry-andrew, ſeems to have been his inſeparable companion; hence it is ſaid in an old ballad:

"A mountebank without his fool
"Is in a ſorrowful caſe."

The mountebanks uſually preface the vending of their medicines with pompous orations, in which they pay as little regard to truth as to propriety. Shakeſpear ſpeaks of theſe wandering empirics in very diſreſpectful terms:

"As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
"Diſguiſed cheaters, prating *mountebanks*,
"And many ſuch-like libertines of ſin."

In the reign of James II. "Hans "Buling, a Dutchman, was well "known in London as a mountebank. "He was," ſays a modern writer, "an odd figure of a man, and ex"tremely fantaſtical in his dreſs; he "was attended by a monkey, which "he had trained to act the part of a "juck-pudding, a part which he had "formerly acted himſelf, and which "was more natural to him than that "of a profeſſor of phyſic †." The ignorance and the impudence of the mountebanks are ridiculed in the Spectator, and eſpecially in that paper which concludes with an anecdote of one who exhibited at Hammerſmith ‡: he told his audience that he had been "born and bred "there, and, having a ſpecial regard "for the place of his nativity, he was "determined to make a preſent of "five ſhillings to as many as would "accept it; the whole crowd ſtood "agape, and ready to take the doc"tor at his word; when, putting "his hand into a long bag, as every "one was expecting his crown piece, "he drew out a handful of little "packets, each of which, he inform"ed the ſpectators, was conſtantly "ſold for five ſhillings and ſixpence, "but that he would bate the odd "five ſhillings to every inhabitant of "that place. The whole aſſembly "immediately cloſed with his gene"rous offer, and took off all his phy"ſic, after the doctor had made them "vouch that there were no foreigners "among them, but that they were "all Hammerſmith men."

Another itinerant, who ſeems in ſome degree to have rivalled the lower claſſes of the jugglers, was the tinker; and accordingly he is included, with them and the minſtrels, in the act againſt vagrants, eſtabliſhed by the authority of Queen Elizabeth. His performances were uſually exhibited at fairs, wakes, and other places of public reſort: they conſiſted in low

* His method of performing was to place a porter pot upon the table, raiſed high enough for his feet to touch the ceiling, when his head was upon the pot. I have been told that many publicans would not permit him to come into their houſes, becauſe he had damaged the ceiling, and in ſome places danced part of it down.

† Granger's Biographical Hiſtory, vol. iv. p. 350.

‡ Vol. viii. No. 572; ſee alſo vol. vi. No. 444.

low buffoonery and ludicrous tricks, to engage the attention and move the laughter of the populace. Some of them are ſpecified in the following ſpeech from an old dramatic performance: "This, Madame, is the tin-"ker of Twitnam. I have ſeen him "licke out burning firebrands with "his tongue, drink twopence from "the bottome of a full pottle of ale, "fight with a maſty*, and ſtroke "his muſtachoes with his bloody-"bitten fiſt, and ſing as merrily as "the ſobereſt quereſter."

The firſt article in the foregoing quotation brings to my recollection the extraordinary performances of a profeſſed fire-eater, whoſe name was Powel, well known in different parts of the kingdom about forty years ago. Among other wonderful facts, I ſaw him do the following: He ate the burning coals from the fire; he put a large bunch of matches lighted into his mouth, and blew the ſmoke of the ſulphur through his noſtrils; he carried a red-hot heater round the room in his teeth; and broiled a piece of beef-ſteak upon his tongue†. By way of concluſion, he made a compoſition of pitch, brimſtone, and other combuſtibles, to which he added ſeveral pieces of lead; the whole was melted in an iron ladle, and then ſet on fire; this he called his ſoup; and taking it out of the ladle with a ſpoon of the ſame metal, he ate it in its ſtate of liquefaction, and blazing furiouſly, without appearing to ſuſtain the leaſt injury. And here we may add the whimſical trickery of a contemporary artiſt, equal to the above in celebrity, who amuſed the public, and filled his pockets, by eating ſtones, which it is ſaid he abſolutely cracked between his teeth, and afterwards ſwallowed.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF IMAGINATION‡.

THE improvement of imagination is not to be confined to the poet. It ſeems, however, to be, in general, taken for granted, that he who does not intend to court the muſes, has no intereſt in cultivating an important faculty of his mind. One ſcience engroſſes the whole attention, to the neglect of the reſt; and one power of the mind is improved, whilſt the reſt are left in diſorder. Hence ariſes the too juſt cenſure, *that the profeſſional man is always diſcovered by his writings or converſation.* By recurring inceſſantly to lines and diagrams, the mere mathematician is often betrayed; and the natural philoſopher will ſeldom ſpeak long on any ſubject, without finding *centrifugal*, or *centripetal forces, repulſion, attraction, or gravitation.*

The complaint is not now ſo juſt as it was in a former age, although there is ſtill ſome room for it. The only way to avoid the contemptible epithets of MERE LINGUIST, MERE MATHEMATICIAN, &c. is to cultivate all the powers of the mind, and to be wholly ignorant of no ſcience. It could be eaſily ſhown, that one faculty cannot be properly improven, whilſt the reſt are neglected; and that as the mental powers mutually depend

* Or maſtiff dog.

† To perform this, he lighted a piece of charcoal, which he put into his mouth beneath his tongue; the beef was laid upon the top; and one of the ſpectators with a pair of bellows blew upon the charcoal, to prevent the heat decreaſing, till the meat was ſufficiently broiled.

‡ See p. 246.

depend on each other, ſo do the ſciences. It is more to my preſent purpoſe, however, to obſerve, that, to imagination every ſcience is indebted, and that there its firſt ſeeds were ſown, and that there, if ever, it muſt be matured.

That a cultivated imagination is neceſſary to the poet is undiſputed. But there is another character of far greater importance in a ſtate; a character which, to the eſſential qualifications of the poet, muſt add many rare abilities. The character of which I ſpeak, is thus admirably depicted, by, perhaps, the beſt model in the oratorial art: "Erit eloquens qui infero cauſiſque civilibus ita dicet, ut probet, ut delectet, ut flectat: probare, neceſſitatis eſt delectare, ſuavitatis; flectere, victoriæ*." He muſt ſhow truth to be on his ſide; he muſt gain the attention, and conciliate the favour of the audience by pleaſing, he muſt intereſt their feelings, rouſe their paſſions;—and thus only can he ſucceed. To courts of judicature in our country, indeed, where a clear ſtatement of facts, with a proper explication, is all that is permitted, it is not altogether ſo applicable. But in the pulpit, and in the great ſenate of the nation, it is all permitted; it is all neceſſary.—The orator has often to addreſs an audience compoſed of all the different orders of the ſtate. To ſpeak intelligibly, he muſt be acquainted with their various purſuits; to ſpeak ſucceſsfully, he muſt combat all the paſſions to which theſe give riſe; overturn or conciliate all the prejudices to which peculiar circumſtances give birth. When he has thus gained the favour of his audience, his next object is to convince the underſtanding, when both copiouſneſs and correctneſs will be neceſſary.—He next moves the paſſions. Here livelineſs and activity are requiſite. The flame which enkindles the breaſts of others muſt proceed from his own,

"Si vis me flere, ſtendum eſt primum ipſi tibi."

The neceſſity of the ſeveral properties of a good imagination, already mentioned, to the orator, appears from this, that the ſtrain of his eloquence muſt vary, not only according to the nature of his ſubject, but alſo according to the circumſtances of his audience. Figures, alluſions, compariſons, which, to one audience, are familiar, to another, are darker than the ſubject itſelf.—And what would be neceſſary condeſcenſion to one, would diſguſt another. The true orator muſt be able to ſuit himſelf to all. He, then, who would aſpire at genuine eloquence, and aim at dictating the ſentiments of his countrymen, in politics, in morals, or in religion, muſt neglect no opportunity of collecting, and of adapting and arranging what he collects.

It muſt not be underſtood, from what has been ſaid, to inſinuate that no ſtudy ſhould be followed more than another. The ſcope of what has been ſaid is, that, while one art or ſcience is aſſiduouſly cultivated, or a particular profeſſion kept ſteadily in view, it will, by paying ſome attention to literature and ſcience in general, not only not be retarded, but greatly promoted.

By retiring to the haunts of the muſes, the moraliſt will not only find his fancy amuſed, but his heart bettered, and his affections expanded with unconfined benevolence. And the muſe, if ſhe would blend the *utile dulci*, and profit while ſhe pleaſed, muſt make reaſon and philoſophy her inſeparable companions. For,

"In Contemplation's winding maze,
Hood-wink'd the wand'rer Fancy ſtrays,
And ſeeks in vain for light,
Unleſs

* Cicero de Orat. cap. 21.

Unleſs ſound Reaſon's piercing beam
Darts on the ſoul its vivid gleam,
And clears the mental ſight *."

By enlarging on theſe topics, I would be led into diſquiſitions foreign to my purpoſe. Nay, I am ſenſible that I am already, in ſome meaſure, chargeable with what I ſeem only to fear. I cannot, however, finiſh this part of my ſubject, without recommending the improvement of imagination, in ſo far eſpecially as *correctneſs* is concerned.

Copiouſneſs and activity are the acquiſitions of few, and nearly coincide with what is uſually ſtiled *genius*: Correctneſs, on the other hand, depends on cultivation. To thoſe who would compoſe works of taſte, all are neceſſary; to thoſe who would reliſh ſuch performances, the laſt is indiſpenſibly requiſite. Thoſe who cannot themſelves court the muſes, may ſpend a leiſure hour agreeably in peruſing the productions of their votaries, and add to their own utility.

Cicero could reliſh the beauties of poetry, and thereby enliven his oratorial ſtile; and Ariſtotle ſucceſsfully wrote on the art, though neither could produce one verſe of real merit.

We are not to confound *correctneſs of imagination* with what is called *correct taſte*. The firſt coincides with *clear conception*, and forms accurate ideas of things, whether theſe be approved by taſte or not. For it is the province of *correct taſte* to approve or diſapprove of ideas or combinations, thus clearly repreſented. When it is recommended then to acquire a correct imagiuation, no other thing is, in fact, recommended, than *to think clearly*.

For every literary purſuit this is neceſſary. In mathematics, where truth is diſplayed without an intervening ſhade, before we can either reliſh or improve the ſcience, we muſt learn to draw with the pencil of imagination; and with accuracy to abſtract, compound, and divide. Would the hiſtorian depict the hero, deſcribe the battles, and narrate "the tale of "other times?" All theſe muſt have a ſecond exiſtence in his own imagination. How many thouſands of volumes have been written to explain what the authors themſelves never underſtood! "When," ſays Epictetus †, "any one boaſts of his un"derſtanding the works of Chryſippus, and being able to explain "them; you may ſay to yourſelf; "If Chryſippus had not written in "an obſcure ſtyle, this perſon would "have had nothing of which to "boaſt.—What, then, would I have "a man to do?—*To learn nature, and* "*follow her.*"

To urge the precept of Epictetus has been my object all along. I have recommended the cultivation of imagination, in ſo far only as literature and ſcience are concerned. This ought to be the NE PLUS ULTRA. There is a falſe, ſqueamiſh ſenſibiliry, excited by novels and other fictitious deſcriptions, of what ſome affect to ſtile *elegant diſtreſs*. This I deteſt. It makes us unfit for ſociety. From common objects of miſery, with which nature preſents us, it makes us turn away with diſguſt.—Go learn nature, and follow her.

There are innumerable inſtances, in which it is more neceſſary to curb than to indulge imagination. Of the truth of this, biography furniſhes us with many fatal examples, Some of theſe neceſſary cautions, illuſtrated by examples, may perhaps be the ſubject of ſome future paper.

EDINBURGH, *Nov.* 17*th* 1801. } C.

FOR

* Elegiac Ode to the memory of Dr Young.
† Epicteti Enchirid. 45. Glaſgow edit. 1751.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR DECEMBER 1801.

Tuesday, December 1st.

THE longitude of the GEORGIUM SIDUS is 6ˢ..6°..19′, its latitude 42 minutes north, its declination 1°..52′, and it comes to the meridian about 39 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, December 2d.

At 22 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning, the Moon will be in conjunction with *Spica*, or *α Virginis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, whoſe longitude at that time is 6ˢ..21°..4′..0″, and latitude 2°..2′..11″ ſouth.

On the ſame morning, about 2 minutes and 57 ſeconds after 4 o'clock, the *third* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow; and about an hour and a half afterwards, viz. at 28 minutes and 21 ſeconds after 5 o'clock, the *firſt* ſatellite will immerge into Jupiter's ſhadow, at which time the *ſecond* will be ſituated on the left, and the *fourth* on the right hand of the planet.

Thurſday, December 3d.

The planet MERCURY will be ſtationary in longitude 7ˢ..24°..55′, and latitude 2°..37′ north.

On the ſame evening, about 56 minutes and 3 ſeconds after 11 o'clock, the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

Saturday, December 5th.

The *ſecond* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 42 minutes and 53 ſeconds after 3 o'clock in the morning; and about two hours afterwards the *firſt* and *fourth* ſatellites will be found on the weſt ſide of Jupiter, the *firſt* being neareſt his body, and the *third* on the eaſt ſide of the planet.

Wedneſday, December 9th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, called 4 ad *ζ Libræ*, in longitude 7ˢ..22°..15′..17″. The latitude of Venus being 1°..20′..45″ north, and that of the ſtar 2°..15′..56″ north, the diſtance of their centers, at the time of conjunction, will be 55′..41′, and Venus will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

Friday, December 11th.

At 46 minutes and 20 ſeconds after one o'clock in the morning, the FIRST ſatellite of JUPITER will immerge into his ſhadow.

Saturday, December 12th.

The *ſecond* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 13 minutes and 20 ſeconds after 6 o'clock in the morning. Immediately before this immerſion the *firſt* and *ſecond* ſatellites are ſituated towards the right hand of the planet, the *ſecond* being neareſt his body; and the *third* and *fourth* toward the left hand of Jupiter, the *fourth* being at the greateſt diſtance.

Sunday, December 13th.

The planet MERCURY is at his greateſt elongation, and may be ſeen in the morning before the riſing of the ſun.

Tuesday, December 15th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *β Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, whoſe longitude, at that time, is 8ˢ..0°..24′..45″, and latitude 1°..2′..18″ north. The latitude of Venus being nearly 1°..8′..17″ north, the neareſt approach of their centers will be 5′..59″, and Venus will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Wedneſday, December 16th.

A ſtar of the fourth magnitude, called *ν Scorpionis*, will be in conjunction with the planet VENUS, in longitude 8ˢ..1°..52′..2″. The latitude of Venus being about 1°..5′..30″ north, and that of the ſtar 1°..39′..52″ north, the diſtance of their centers, at the time of conjunction, will

will be 34′..22″, and Venus will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

Thurſday, December 17th.

The planet SATURN will be ſtationary in longitude 5ˢ..7°..27′..40″, and latitude 1°..39′..40″ north; and he will come to the meridian about 18 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning.

On the ſame day, about 34 minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the *Moon* will be in conjunction with *n Pleiadum*, in longitude 1ˢ..27°..12′..56″.

Friday, December 18th.

The *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow about 36 minutes and 25 ſeconds after 3 o'clock in the morning; and after this emerſion, the *third* ſatellite will be found on the eaſt, and the *ſecond* and *fourth* on the weſt ſide of Jupiter, the fourth being fartheſt from his body.

Tueſday, December 22d.

The planet JUPITER is ſtationary in longitude 5ˢ..5°..48′, and latitude 1°..4′ north. He comes to the meridian about a quarter paſt four o'clock in the morning.

On the ſame day, at 49 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, the SUN will be in the ſolſtitial point, or the beginning of *Capricorn*, and his longitude will be 9 ſigns.

Wedneſday, December 23d.

The Moon will eclipſe *γ Cancri*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, whoſe longitude, according to Dr Bradley, is 4ˢ..4°..46′..4″, and latitude 31°..10′..22″ north. At 40 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning, when the ſtar comes in contact with the obſcure or eaſtern limb of the Moon, it is ſituated about 6 minutes to the ſouth of her center; and at 51 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, when the ſtar emerges from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon, it is ſituated about 8 ſeconds to the north of her centre. At the middle of this occultation, the enlightened is to the obſcure part of the Moon's diſc as 10.985 to 1.015: her horizontal ſemidiameter 14′..45″: her horizontal parallex 54′..9″; and ſhe comes to the meridian about 11 minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, December 25th.

CONJUNCTIONS OF THE PLANETS.

The planets VENUS and MARS will be in conjunction in longitude 8ˢ..14°..1′. The latitude of Venus being 43 minutes north, and that of Mars 16′..21″ ſouth, the neareſt approach of their centers will be 59′..21″, and Venus will paſs to the north of Mars. Both theſe planets come to the meridian about 21 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

On the ſame day, the MOON will be in conjunction with the planets JUPITER and SATURN;— with the former at 13 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, Jupiter's longitude being 5ˢ.5°.48′; and with the latter about 56 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening, the longitude of Saturn being 5ˢ..7°.26′, and longitude 1ˢ..42′ north. Both theſe planets come to the meridian, nearly about 4 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning.

On the ſame day, about 26 minutes and 16 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning, the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow. After this immerſion, the *ſecond* ſatellite will be ſituated on the weſt, and the *third* and *fourth* on the eaſt ſide of Jupiter, the fourth being neareſt his body.

Saturday, December 26th.

The *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow, about 53 minutes and 44 ſeconds after 11 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday, December 27th.

If we ſuppoſe the greater axis of SATURN'S RING to be divided into 1000 parts, the leſſer axis will be 108 of thoſe parts; and the ſouthern ſide of the Ring is, at preſent, viſible, as the Sun and earth are above its plain. The tranſverſe and conjugate

jugate axis of the orbits of the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth ſatellites of *Saturn*, have the ſame ratio to each other as the axis of the ring, and are ſituated in the ſame manner with relation to the *Earth* and *Sun*.

Tueſday, December 29th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in quadrature with the Sun at 17 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning; or the difference of their longitudes will be exactly three ſigns. The longitude of the *Sun* at that time is 9ˢ.. 7°..1′..46″, conſequently the longitude of the *Georgium Sidus* muſt be 6ˢ..7°..1′..46″.

On the ſame day, at 27 minutes after 12 o'clock noon, the *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Spica*, or α *Virginis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in longitude 6ˢ..21°..4′..4″.

On the ſame evening, about 29 minutes and 29 ſeconds after 12 o'clock in the evening, the *ſecond* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

Wedneſday, December 30th.

About 40 minutes and 16 ſeconds after 7 o'clock in the evening, the *third* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow, and after continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 3ʰ..27′..51″, it will emerge from behind his ſhadow at 8 minutes and 7 ſeconds after 11 o'clock in the evening. But as Jupiter is below the horizon when the ſatellite immerges, the emerſion only will be viſible.

EDINBURGH, *Geo. Square, November 18th*, 1801. } *D. B.*

ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.

From Baldwin's Political Recollections relative to Egypt.

AS the General left me to go towards the cannonading, he muſt have rode ſtraight among the enemy, already broke into the rear of our front; and as it was not yet day, not being able to diſtinguiſh friend from foe, he undoubtedly had the misfortune to get embarraſſed among them. But he was extricated by the valour of his own troops. To the firſt ſoldier who came up to him, he ſaid, "Soldier, "if you know me, don't name me." He was reſcued; and at this moment a French dragoon, conceiving the prize he had loſt, rode up to the General amid his own guard, made a cut at him, and not being quite near enough, juſt cut through the coat and waiſtcoat, and ſhirt, and with the point of his ſabre only grazed the ſkin. At the ſame moment the dragoon's horſe wheeling about, he brought him to the charge again, and made a ſecond attempt by a lunge; but the ſabre paſſed between the General's ſide and his right arm, which he inſtantly cloſed. The dragoon at this inſtant being ſhot dead, the ſabre remained in the General's poſſeſſion. I was told that Sir Sidney Smith being beſide him at the time, the General made him a compliment of this intereſting arm.

About this time, it was perceived that the General had been wounded in the thigh, and was entreated to have it examined; but—no! it was a trifle, he ſaid, and would not for a moment diſappear.

The conflict was very long after this; very obſtinate; very fluctuating; very alarming. In ſome parts our ammunition was expended: we had ſome very queſtionable moments as to the reſult.

But the French, moſt probably wanting ammunition likewiſe; wanting ſomething, at leaſt, which our brave army never relaxed in to the laſt, retreated.

Upon this event, the General, whoſe exertions had kept him inſenſible

ſible to his weakneſs, retaining the efforts of his mind, giving way to a ſentiment of reſt, his ſpirits receding from their tranſport into calm—he fainted.

His wound was examined; a large inciſion was made to extract the ball. It could not be found. He was put upon a litter, and adviſed to be taken on board the Foudroyant.

It was in this ſtate I firſt met him ſince the morning. He was in good ſpirits. He held his hand to me from the litter—"Don't be concerned, "Baldwin," he ſaid to me, "I ſhall "ſoon be well." I could make no anſwer to him. I ſat down on the ſand to bewail our misfortune.

In this ſtate, not without hope, I was rouſed by a ſoldier to ſee the Frenchmen retreat, and I walked up to the front of our poſition upon an eminence, and ſaw them gravely retreating in a long line, three deep. Acroſs a valley, of about a mile wide, from the foot of our poſition to the riſing of the hill on which they were encamped, did they gravely retreat. We returned them their civility to us on the 13th; and as they diſcovered the ground over which they paſſed, it was ſtrewed with killed and maimed. They at length reached the foot of their own hill, and faced about to halt. I ſaw their General, riding from left to right of their line, knocked down by one of our twelve pound ſhot, juſt about the centre of the line. The horſe got up again, but the General was killed. Thus ended the buſineſs of the 21ſt.

"Theſe victories make me melan-"choly," ſaid poor Sir Ralph, when he was complimented upon his victory gained on the 13th.

"To ſee ſo many brave men go to death for their country; ſo much the more to be admired; ſo much the more to be regretted; it does indeed make one melancholy; but how are battles to be won?"

Poor Sir Ralph, under the torment of his wound, was, notwithſtanding, always more concerned about the companions of his affliction. He had been two hours wounded, but would not withdraw from the field. Knowing the value of his preſence, or judging with equal certainty the bad effects of his abſence from the army at this critical conjuncture, he perſevered.

Not till the battle was won did he yield to the ſentiment of his pain. When he ſaw the enemy retreat, he fainted. On the 28th he died.

If in the afflicted ſtate into which I am plunged by the recollection of theſe ſcenes, the heart were free to expatiate, I could conſecrate a grateful tribute to his memory. The victories he gained on the 8th, the 13th, and the 21ſt of March, will eternize his military fame; will enſure to his memory the gratitude of his country. If thoſe actions are conſidered in their ſeparate and characteriſtic eſſence, they will ſtand as models to the world. The firſt, for the cool and undaunted conduct of the army whilſt going on ſhore, under ſuch an exploſion of fire, expoſed inactive in the boats; and their action and intrepidity when on ſhore. The ſecond, for its offenſive ſkill and operation; and the third, for its defenſive ſtand, and invincible and unreſiſtible bravery, in repelling as dangerous an attack as ever was attempted, and boldly conducted by the beſt of troops, acknowledged ſo to be by their victories over every other enemy they had contended with, in the known world.

ACCOUNT OF THE INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

From the Preface to the Tranſlation of the Abbé de l'Epées method of educating the Deaf and Dumb.

FEW are the inſtructors of the deaf and dumb of whom there is any account; and of the very few publications which have at any time been

been given to the world, in order to promote their tuition, it is now not eaſy to meet with one.

Of former inſtructors, he who ſeems to have obtained greateſt notice was Bonet, a prieſt, ſecretary to the Conſtable of Caſtile, whoſe younger brother had loſt the ſenſe of hearing when two years old. The difficulty of procuring inſtruction for him creating much diſtreſs in the family, Bonet, qualified for the province of tuition by great knowledge and uncommon learning, undertook the care of his education, in which he ſucceeded beyond every hope. The ſyſtem that he formed on the occaſion was printed at Madrid, in 1620, under the title of "Reduction de las "Letras, y Arte para enſenar á hab-"lar los Mudos," dedicated to Philip III. and accompanied, according to the cuſtom of the age, with encomiums in verſe and proſe from poets and philoſophers. The author is ſaid to have been afterwards in the ſervice of the Prince of Carignan, and to have continued many years to teach perſons to whom the misfortune of deafneſs made his leſſons needful. When Dr Johnſon mentions the inſtruction of the deaf and dumb as having been firſt practiſed on the ſon of a conſtable of Spain, he muſt allude to Bonet as the teacher.

We are able to trace this inſtruction ſomewhat higher, however. It was exerciſed in the ſame country by Peter Ponce, a Benedictine monk, towards the end of the ſixteenth century. He has publiſhed nothing; but his complete ſucceſs is particularly related by two of his friends and countrymen, who had ſeen his ſcholars; by Valleſius, in a Latin work of great reputation, "De Sacra Phi-"loſophia,"—"Concerning the Phi-"loſophy contained in the Scrip-"tures;" and by Antonio Perez, a prieſt of his own order, in a Spaniſh work.

The tuition of the deaf was alſo conſidered by Ab Helmont, a German, in a very ingenious publication, entitled, "Alphabeti veré Naturalis "Hebraici breviſſima Delineatio." —"A brief Delineation of the truly "natural Hebraic Alphabet," printed at Salzburgh, in 1657; in which the author mentions the trial of his ſkill upon one pupil only, who became maſter of his vernacular tongue, very expeditiouſly, and acquired the Hebrew of himſelf.

About 1690, Amman, a Swiſs phyſician of eminent abilities and extenſive erudition, who was then recently returned to his native country from Holland, was induced to migrate a ſecond time at the ſolicitation of a friend at Haerlem, to give inſtruction to an only daughter, a beautiful girl, born deaf. His ſucceſs with her was rapid and complete; and he afterwards undertook the tuition of others having the ſame infirmity. In 1692, he publiſhed a ſmall treatiſe upon the ſubject in Latin, under the title of "Surdus Lo-"quens," dedicated to Peter Kolard, the father of the young lady his firſt pupil, whoſe caſe had given riſe to the compoſition. An enlarged edition of it appeared in 1700, with the title of "Diſſertatio de Loquela," and dedicated to a magiſtrate of Amſterdam. Wallis, whoſe depth of ſcience and acuteneſs of intellect had led him early to pronounce, on ſpeculation, the practicability of teaching the deaf to ſpeak, was prevailed upon, ſeven or eight years after, to verify his theory in the tuition of Mr Whalley, a young gentleman of Northampton, deaf and dumb from his birth. Having fully ſucceeded in the firſt eſſay of his ſkill, he made a ſecond with the ſon of Admiral Popham; and was afterwards employed in the inſtruction of other deaf and dumb pupils, without teaching them to ſpeak. In his grammar of the Engliſh language, compoſed in Latin with a view of extending the knowledge

ledge of it to foreign nations, he has given "Tractatus Procœmialis de Lo-" quela, five Literarum omnium For-" matione et genuino Sono,"—"An "introductory Treatiſe on Speech, "or on the Formation and genuine "Sound of all Letters;" which, though not publiſhed with the immediate or primary deſign of ſhowing how the deaf might be brought to articulate, was, however, well calculated for that purpoſe, and accordingly referred to him in a ſubſequent tract, "Concerning his Method of "inſtructing Perſons Deaf and "Dumb." The firſt edition of the grammar was in 1653; the tract appeared in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1698.

In recent times this art hath been exerciſed in Paris, by Father Vanin and Mr Pereirre; in Leipſick, by Mr Heinich; in London, by Mr Baker; and in Edinburgh, by Mr Braidwood.

By a contingency, ſuch as deſtines multitudes to particular ſtudies or avocations, the Abbe de la Epée engaged in it. Vanin had under his tuition two young ladies, who were twin ſiſters, both having the misfortune of deafneſs and dumbneſs.—Death ſoon deprived them of his leſſons; and as an inſtructor to ſupply his place was ſought for in vain, the Abbe de l'Epée undertook to continue their education. The contemplation of their condition excited his tenderneſs; and his tenderneſs inflamed his philanthropy towards all in the ſame afflicting circumſtances. His mind thus turned to the ſubject, was, by degrees, wholly abſorbed in it; till, at laſt, incited by religion and humanity, he dedicated himſelf entirely to their tuition. He inſtituted a ſeminary in which he received as many of the deaf and dumb as he could ſuperintend, and he formed preceptors to teach thoſe in diſtant parts. The number of his ſcholars grew to upwards of ſixty: and, as the fame of his operations extended, perſons from Germany, from Switzerland, from Spain, and from Holland, came to Paris to be initiated in the method he practiſed, and tranſfer it to their ſeveral countries.

As no one had more attentively conſidered, or was ever more fully engaged in the education of the deaf and dumb, he was induced, like Bonet and other percurſors in the art, to write and publiſh concerning it.

In his work he communicated to the world a mean that he had deviſed as a ſubſtitute for the agency of hearing in the conveyance of ideas; an invention which he claims entirely as his own, being no leſs than that of a *new language by ſigns*, minutely accurate and copiouſly extenſive; comprehending the expreſſion of every term or idea given by any vocal tongue. When the theory of this new language was preſented, it was no longer a mere ſpeculative hypotheſis, but an actual ſyſtem already reduced to practice, ſerving all the offices of oral ſpeech; and as ſuch, in common daily uſe with the Abbe and his pupils, and with the diſciples of the Abbe and their pupils.

Genius ever exerciſing itſelf in improvements, diſcoveries, and inventions, its productions are almoſt univerſally obnoxious at their origin, as they diſturb the tranquillity of dulneſs and ignorance, contradict prejudice, or alarm intereſt. Theſe were inſtantly in a ferment on the publication of Abbe de l'Epée's contrivance. Some combated the utility of it; and others, in defiance of poſitive evidence, and demonſtration, and fact, denied its practicability.

Curioſity, now awakened, will be ready to demand ſome particulars of one whoſe genius and whoſe labours place him amongſt the illuſtrious benefactors of mankind: but, unleſs in tranſitory ſheets preſerved only by accident, in local works not eaſily conſulted, or in recent publications which

which there has been no opportunity to obtain, no biography nor notice of the Abbe de l'Epée is to be found (with a ſingle exception) beſides what is furniſhed by his own volume, here tranſlated, and the hiſtorical drama of which he is the hero, lately produced in France by Monſ. de Bouilly.

Thus it is poſſible, that he whom France acknowledges as the greateſt character ſhe hath yet produced, might have ſunk in the ſtream of oblivion, but for the caſual glance of a poet, to whom a law record * ſuggeſted the idea of exhibiting him on the ſtage. But if any thing can expiate this neglect, the national honour muſt be redeemed by the eulogy beſtowed upon him, which hath ſuddenly diffuſed his fame to ſurrounding nations: an eulogy ſo ſublime it will not be eaſy to equal, nor poſſible to ſurpaſs.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB IS TO COMMENCE.

From the Abbé de l'Epée's method of educating the Deaf and Dumb.

IT is not by the mere pronunciation of words, in any language, that we are taught their ſignification. The words *door*, *window*, &c. &c. in our own, might have been repeated to us hundreds of times in vain; we ſhould never have attached an idea to them, had not the objects deſignated by theſe names been ſhown to us at the ſame time. A ſign of the hand or of the eye has been the ſole mean by which we learned to unite the idea of theſe objects, with the ſounds that ſtruck our ear. Whenever we heard theſe ſounds, the ſame ideas aroſe in our minds, becauſe we recollected the ſigns made to us when they were pronounced.

Exactly ſimilar muſt be our meaſures with the deaf and dumb. Their tuition commences with teaching them a manual alphabet, ſuch as boys at ſchool make uſe of to hold converſation at one end of a form with their companions at the other. The various figures of theſe letters ſtrike forcibly the eyes of deaf and dumb perſons, who no more confound them, than we confound the various ſounds that ſtrike our ears.

We next write (I ſay *we*, becauſe in the operations with my deaf and dumb pupils, I frequently have aſſiſtance,) in large characters with a white crayon, upon a black table, theſe two words, *the door*, and we ſhow them the door. They immediately apply their manual alphabet five or ſix times to each of the letters compoſing the word *door* (they ſpell it with their fingers,) and impreſs on their memory the number of letters and arrangement of them: this done, they efface the word, and taking the crayon themſelves, write it down in characters, no matter whether well or ill formed; afterwards they will write it, as often as you ſhow them the ſame object.

It will be the ſame with reſpect to every thing elſe pointed out to them, the name being previouſly written down; which being firſt done on the table, in large characters, may afterwards be inſcribed in characters of ordinary ſize, upon different cards; and theſe being given to them, they amuſe themſelves in examining one another's proficiency, and ridicule thoſe that blunder. Experience has manifeſted that a deaf and dumb perſon poſſeſſing any mental powers will acquire by this method upwards of eighty words in leſs than three days.

Take ſome cards, having ſuitable inſcriptions, and deliver them one by one

* Cauſes Celebres.

one to your pupil; he will carry his hand ſucceſſively to every part of his body conformably to the name on the card delivered to him. Mix and ſhuffle the cards as you pleaſe, he will make no miſtake; or if you chooſe to write down any of theſe names on the table, you will ſee him, in like manner, diſtinguiſh with his finger every object whoſe name is ſo offered him; and thus clearly prove that he comprehends the meaning of every one.

By this proceſs the pupil will obtain, in a very few days, a knowledge of all the words which expreſs the different parts of our frame, from head to foot, as well as of thoſe that expreſs the various objects which ſurround us, on being properly pointed out to him, as you write their names down on the table, or on cards put into his hands.

How the Deaf and Dumb may be brought to underſtand, in ſome meaſure, what it is to hear, auribus audire.

In attempting to explain this article to the deaf and dumb, I go to work as follows:

I direct a large pan to be brought, and order it to be filled with water. The water being perfectly ſettled, I take an ivory ball, or ſomething ſimilar, and drop it perpendicularly in. I make my pupil obſerve the undulation produced in the water, which would be much greater in a pond or in a river; but the deaf and dumb having ſeen this undulatory motion in both, call it to mind very eaſily. Then I write down as follows: "I drop the ball into the water; the water being diſplaced, runs up and ſtrikes the edge of the pan." Not a word of this is unintelligible to my pupils.

Next I take up a ſcreen, or ſomething ſimilar, and flapping it in my hand, the curtains flutter, and leaves of paper fly about. I blow upon the hands of one of my pupils with my mouth; and I call all that *air*. Then I write down further: "The room is full of *air*, as the pan is full of water; I ſtrike upon the table, the air is diſplaced and ſtrikes againſt the walls of the room, in the ſame manner as the water is diſplaced and ſtrikes againſt the edges of the pan."

I now take out my alarum watch, and ſetting it properly, I make each of my pupils feel the little hammer which ſtrikes againſt his finger with great rapidity. I then tell him that we have all a little hammer in the ear; that the air being diſplaced in making its way towards the walls of the room, meets with our ear, which it enters, and cauſes the little hammer there to move in the ſame way that I make the corner of my handkerchief move with my breath. (This is the language I hold with them, and I think it right not to alter it here.) After this, I get a perſon who hears, to ſtand with his face againſt the wall, and his back towards me, requeſting him to turn round and come forward as ſoon as he hears me ſtrike upon the table. I ſtrike; and the reſt is executed as agreed upon. I ſhow that the air met with his ear, and having entered it, cauſed his little hammer to move, the ſenſation of which made him turn round and come forward.

I afterwards ſend the ſame perſon into another room; I ſtrike, and he comes back directly. I declare that the ſame operation has taken place in his ear, and ſerved him for a ſignal to come back. It is thus we ſhow that ſound is propagated by means of undulating air (we explain alſo why this propagation is ſlower than that of light.) As to what really takes place in the interior of the ear, anatomiſts will pleaſe to recollect, that we are addreſſing ourſelves to perſons who are deaf and dumb, conſequently that phyſical exactneſs is out of the caſe.

We

We now inform our ſtudents, that if they do not hear, it is becauſe they have not in their ears this hammer; or elſe becauſe it is too much enveloped for the motion of the air to make an impreſſion; or, laſtly, becauſe, if it does move and ſtrike, the part upon which it acts is in a manner paralytic.

The explications I have given at various times on this ſubject, have produced very different effects upon different pupils; ſome being highly gratified at knowing what it is to hear, others profoundly dejected at not having the hammer in their ears, or at its being enveloped. The firſt two that attended this lecture, having given an account of it at home, could not ſuppreſs their chagrin, upon learning that the houſe-cat and canary-bird had both the little hammer in their ears.

From the above it will be eaſy to gueſs the notion which the deaf and dumb form reſpecting our faculty of hearing.

When all my ſcholars are in my ſtudy, their whole attention engroſſed by a picture which they have not ſeen before, if I ſtamp on the floor, every one, without exception, whatever their number, immediately turns round; the pulſation they feel at their feet being a ſufficient notice that I deſire them to look towards me.

A few minutes after, I let them know that twenty perſons are in my antichamber, who cannot perceive me, nor I them, whom nevertheleſs I ſhall cauſe to enter, that they may have the pleaſure of looking at the ſame picture. I call them aloud and they enter immediately. The deaf and dumb comprehend that theſe perſons have experienced a vibration in the ear ſomething ſimilar to what they themſelves felt at the feet when I ſtamped upon the floor.

The faculty of hearing, therefore, appears to them, an internal diſpoſition of our ears, rendering us capable of ſenſations there, of which their own ears are incapable, becauſe the door is ſhut ſo as to prevent the air from penetrating, or becauſe they are without the little hammer to ſtrike, or without the drum which it is to ſtrike upon; and as they perceive that the ſtamping of the foot on the floor produces more or leſs motion at their feet, in proportion to the force of the ſtroke, ſo they conceive that the motion produced in our ears is more or leſs felt in proportion to the degree of violence with which the air enters: they have nearly the ſame idea of it as of a wind blowing with more or leſs ſtrength.

But as we can give no diſtinct idea of the difference of colours to a perſon born blind, neither can we give the deaf and dumb a diſtinct idea of the difference of ſounds produced in our ears by the different articulation of letters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON VACCINE INOCULATION.

SIR,

THE Inoculation of the Cow-pock ſeems to be one of the moſt important diſcoveries ever made, and the rapid diſſemination of the practice is a proof that mankind are diſpoſed to appreciate its value properly. There are, however, ſome diſadvantages attending it which have been overlooked. In the Small-pox inoculation, the operation in general either failed, or the Small-pox were the reſult. In the Cow-pock it often happens otherwiſe; for the part may feſter, and the patient be as liable to the Small-pox as ever. The apparent ſimplicity of the Vaccine Inoculation has led many to commence inoculators, who never ſo much as thought there was a poſſibility of miſtaking, and the ſuppoſition of every ſore that was the effect of inoculation being true Cow-

pock,

pock, has more than once led to melancholy conſequences.

For the benefit of the public, I ſhall offer a few remarks on the ſubject, the reſult of my own experience, in above ſix hundred caſes, which I hope will be of ſome ſervice in the preſent infant ſtate of the New Inoculation.

In the true Cow-pock the inoculated part commonly begins to be red on the ſecond, and continues ſo to the fifth day after the operation, and if the infection has taken place at a ſingle point (a thing always to be wiſhed for,) it begins to be elevated like a ſmall circular bliſter, of a whiteiſh colour, inclining to blue, extending gradually from the ſize of a ſmall bird's eye to that of a ſplit pea, high round the edges, and dimpled in the middle, having a red baſe, generally hard to the feel. On the eighth, ninth, or tenth day, the redneſs ſpreads to the extent of a penny-piece or ſomewhat broader, and commonly declines on the eleventh or twelfth day, the pock turning to a dark brown thick ſcale, finely poliſhed, which, if not diſturbed, falls off in a ſhort time, leaving the ſkin underneath of a copper colour. During the progreſs of the pock, if a bit of clean glaſs is gently preſſed on it, the *Cow-pock pulſation* will be obſerved *. Although theſe are the moſt common marks, yet there are various other modifications of true Cow-pock, all of which will prevent the Small-pox, provided they run the proper time above ſpecified.

The ſpurious Cow-pock commonly exhibits a ſcab on the ſecond, third, or fourth day, which in ſome inſtances continues increaſing for weeks, is at times repeatedly rubbed off, and renewed again, ſometimes remaining quite dry, at other times ſuppurating or cracking, and oozing out a coloured matter; whereas the matter of the true Cow-pock is always clear.——The falſe Cow-pock has never more than the red baſe, which is deſtitute of the neceſſary hardneſs, and never exhibits the *Cow-pock pulſation*—a circumſtance, in my opinion, abſolutely requiſite to conſtitute true Cow-pock.

It appears to me, that the cauſe of this is either owing to the matter having got a purulent taint, or having been kept ſo long as to loſe its vaccinating power. It has ſometimes ſuffered ſuch a change as to excite eruptions on different parts of the body, and eſpecially on the inoculated arm, ending in whitiſh ſcabs of conſiderable duration. A caſe ſome time ago, from a *Northern Correſpondent*, publiſhed in an Edinburgh Paper, was moſt probably this kind of baſtard of baſtard cow-pock. So far as I have made particular inquiry reſpecting the caſes where the ſmall pox followed the vaccine inoculation, I was always ſatisfied that they *never* occurred after the *true*, but *uniformly* after the ſpurious cow-pock.

It is to be regretted, that the new inoculation, although widely diffuſed, has not been more general, conſidering that it offers complete protection from a diſeaſe which has for ages been the ſcourge of mankind. Should ever that wiſhed-for ſpirit ariſe among the better informed members of ſociety (and the ſpirit would be truly patriotic) of eagerly perſuading their neighbours to adopt the practice, then would Britain be the firſt country to enjoy the happineſs reſulting from the invaluable diſcovery of her darling Jenner.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Falkirk, 1801. JOHN CORBET, M. D.

P. S. The above obſervations having been ſubmitted to Dr Monro, he returned me the following note, which with his permiſſion is ſubjoined.

" Dear Sir,

" I return to you incloſed your paper on the inoculation of the Cow-pock, with my opinion, that it will be a valuable addition to the other publications on this very intereſting ſubject, as you have pointed out, after much experience, with more than common accuracy, ſeveral circumſtances, to which, if proper attention be paid, I have no doubt the patient will be ſecured againſt any after attack of the Small-pox.

" I am, Dear Sir,

" With much eſteem,

" Your obedient ſervant,

" ALEX. MONRO, ſenior."

JUSTINE

* I am aware that almoſt every ſuppuration has a pulſation, but that of the Cow-pock, eſpecially when the redneſs extends, has an uncommon (I had almoſt ſaid a peculiar) gleaming or flaſhing, very often obſervable with the naked eye, which I call the *Cow-pock pulſation.*

JUSTINE AND ROSINA; A TALE.

Related by M. Beaumont in his Travels through the Lepontine Alps.

JUSTINE, whoſe extreme delicacy and dejected melancholy appearance, has attracted your attention and affected your ſenſibility, was born of poor but induſtrious parents, enriched only with virtuous ſimplicity. It appeared, however, that fortune in ſome degree had ſmiled on her birth, ſince, in conſequence of her mother being taken to ſuckle a neighbour's child, whoſe parents were in affluent circumſtances, ſhe became foſter-ſiſter to the young Roſina.

Theſe infants being, as it were, brought up together from the cradle, formed, at the earlieſt period of their lives, a permanent affection for each other, and to ſuch lengths did Roſina carry her partiality, that, when the time of ſeparation arrived, her generous and noble mind ſeemed inſenſible to every kind of amuſement.

Her mother, who loved her with extreme tenderneſs, (having loſt her huſband ſoon after the birth of her child) diſtreſſed at ſeeing her miſerable, and deſirous of anticipating every wiſh that could give her happineſs, immediately gained her neighbour's conſent to take their daughter entirely under her protection; ſaying, that ſhe ſhould not only reſide with hers, but that ſhe meant herſelf to ſuperintend their education, and they ſhould both be her children; that of courſe they ought not to have any further anxiety concerning their child's future welfare, but rejoice at ſeeing her ſo happily and ſo amply provided for. Elated at the propoſal, theſe honeſt parents the more readily conſented, as, being in ſtraitened circumſtances, and finding their work decreaſing daily, they were ſcarcely able to maintain their family. Thus did Juſtine, at five years of age, quit the paternal roof, to reſide with her young friend.

Roſina's mother being in an extenſive mercantile line at Lyons, by no means deemed it a proper ſituation for the young folks; but giving them to the care of a well-informed female, and an old truſty domeſtic, ſhe ſent themt o her country reſidence, a moſt beautiful ſpot at about three miles diſtance: where, free from the unavoidable buſtle and confuſion of a large city, ſhe determined on having them educated, reſerving to herſelf the pleaſing ſatisfaction of viſiting them frequently, in order to witneſs the progreſs they made in their education.

In this delightful ſpot did theſe amiable young friends paſs their time in innocent retirement and rational amuſements, improving their minds, and enriching their underſtandings daily, by every ſpecies of elegant accompliſhments.

With what pleaſing emotions did Roſina's mother perceive, that as their judgement and ideas imperceptibly expanded, the tie of friendſhip became ſtill ſtronger, and their ſolicitude for each other increaſed in the ſame proportion. Seldom were they tempted to go to Lyons, except when attracted by the deſire of ſeeing their parents, who could not always ſo conveniently viſit them; ſo that theſe young folks might be ſaid to have glided through the greateſt part of their youth, exempted from thoſe fatal trials which are but too often the cauſe of our misfortunes; and ſurely the innocent and virtuous ſimplicity which reigned in their hearts, and had hitherto guided every action of their lives, ſeemed to inſure them a continuance of tranquil and undiſturbed ſerenity. But alas! how concealed and inexplicable are the ways of Heaven! Who can diſcern thoſe fine and ſlender threads that often compoſe the web of our fate!

The lovely and intereſting Roſina, in the bloom of youth and beauty, (having juſt entered her eighteenth year) added to an elegant form and pleaſing manners a great ſhare of ſenſibility, and a ſoul fraught with extreme tenderneſs, which had too unfortunately been enervated by the reading of novels; and though ſhe had hitherto at times experienced only a ſlight and tranſient ſymptom of that baneful and fatal languor, the forerunner of ſtrong and dangerous paſſions, yet was ſhe on the brink of feeling its moſt direful effects.

This charming girl having, in one of her excurſions to Lyons, ſeen an Italian youth, a few years older than herſelf, who had been introduced at her mo-

ther's,

ther's, and whoſe name, to the beſt of my recollection was Servietti—ſtruck with his noble and manly appearance, and a countenance which beſpoke wit and ſenſibility, the too ſuſceptible Roſina found it impoſſible to regard the young ſtranger with a look of indifference.

This partiality, on further acquaintance, daily increaſed: and finding that he not only realized the favourable opinion ſhe had already formed, and poſſeſſed a general knowledge of the arts ſhe moſt admired, but was beloved and countenanced by the firſt families in Lyons, it is ſurely not to be wondered that ſhe did not ſufficiently guard her unſuſpecting heart againſt the alluring voice of love: a paſſion which ſoon after became reciprocal. For the youth, who had frequent opportunities of converſing with this amiable young woman, no longer able to witneſs ſuch intrinſic merit, without feeling ſimilar emotions of partiality, ſoon formed an attachment, which, to all appearance, might have inſured their future happineſs, had not Roſina, from a dread of diſpleaſing her mother, (who, ſhe ſuſpected, might be averſe to their union) concealed the fatal flame which preyed on her vitals, and which finally reduced this unfortunate pair to hurl themſelves together into eternity;—an act which the heart pities, while the judgment condemns.

I cannot follow theſe unfortunate lovers in the various events which preceded that fatal moment; ſuffice it to ſay, Roſina's viſits to her mother became more frequent; till, finding that the country, and its innocent amuſements, had loſt their wonted charms, and that *ennui* and diſguſt ſucceeded, ſhe requeſted her mother to allow her to remove to Lyons; a requeſt which was immediately complied with by the unſuſpecting parent, who, ſeeing her darling and only child gradually declining, flattered herſelf that a change of ſcene might be of ſervice.

The young friends, therefore, quitted their delightful abode, much to Juſtine's regret; who, with reluctant ſteps, accompanied Roſina; being fully perſuaded, that from her determined ſecrecy, the happineſs ſhe was then purſuing would be but of ſhort duration. This amiable young woman, who loved her friend with the ſincereſt attachment, and who from the firſt had known her partiality for Servietti, no ſooner ſaw her with her mother, than ſhe again renewed, by every perſuaſive and conſolatory argument, her entreaties that ſhe would unfold the ſecret to her tender parent; but finding her ſtill averſe, ſhe for a time deſiſted.

Then, by a thouſand kind and affectionate attentions, did this generous girl endeavour to cloſe the wound, and pour the balm of comfort into the heart of her infatuated friend; hoping that, by degrees, ſhe might be led to ſucceed in reſtoring to her mind a faint reſemblance of the happy, tranquil ſtate, they had once enjoyed; but in vain, Roſina, rather than believe her friend, cheriſhed the cruel flame; and, inſtead of ſeeking the advice of a tender mother, which ſhe ſtood ſo much in need of, encouraged the conſuming flame in ſilence, and pined in endleſs hope.

Juſtine, on finding that neither tears nor intreaties availed, determined on trying her laſt reſource: and, though a cruel and trying taſk, ſhe candidly confeſſed, that, if ſhe ſtill perſiſted in her ſilence, ſhe ſhould unavoidably break through every tie of friendſhip, and prefer relinquiſhing what ſhe held moſt dear, rather than become ungrateful to her benefactreſs. Thus, compelled to ſacrifice the confidence of friendſhip to the ſentiments of gratitude, ſhe inſtantly repaired to Roſina's mother, and not only apprized her of her daughter's deplorable ſituation and partiality for Servietti, aſſuring her that ſhe had uſed every perſuaſive argument to prevail on her to diſcloſe the fatal ſecret, but added, that this confidence was not to be diſregarded, for that ſhe knew the attachment preyed on Roſina's mind, and might, in the ſequel, prove fatal.

The deluded parent, reſting confidently on her daughter's virtue and innocence, paid ſcarcely any attention to Juſtine's report; yet, leſt ſhe might appear totally to diſbelieve it, ſent her daughter to Avignon, on a viſit to ſome relatives, where ſhe made a conſiderable ſtay; an abſence, which would doubtleſs have proved effectual, had not the mother's ill-timed affection, who could but ill diſpenſe with the cruel, and, as ſhe thought, unneceſſary ſeparation, haſtened Roſina's return; for, in conſequence of having imparted to Juſtine, the deſire ſhe had of fetching her home; they

they both inſtantly ſet off for Avignon, and brought back her daughter, apparently reſtored to health and ſpirits. No ſooner had ſhe regained her wonted confidence in her friend, than ſhe ſeemed anxious to return to that delightful abode, where they had previouſly experienced happineſs and content.

The fond and credulous parent, pleaſed at the requeſt, haſtened their departure; far from ſuſpecting that, the moment ſhe acquieſced, her fate would be decided. For, in allowing her to return to ſolitude, ſhe not only ſigned her own death-warrant, but that of her beloved child. Ere two months had elapſed ſince the young friends had quitted Lyons, as they were ſitting together at ſupper, talking over the many intereſting ſcenes they had witneſſed from their infancy, and dwelling particularly on the early and laſting friendſhip they had formed for each other, Roſina ſuddenly changed colour; and complaining of indiſpoſition, intreated Juſtine to excuſe her retiring earlier than uſual; but not to be alarmed, as ſhe ſhould ſoon be better.

The unſuſpecting friend, from the idea that ſhe had entirely conquered her attachment for Servietti, not having heard her mention him ſince her return, made no farther enquiry, but remained, till alarmed about an hour after, when all was ſilent, and every one, as ſhe thought, retired to reſt, ſave herſelf, by the report of two piſtols, which appeared to iſſue from a part of the houſe contiguous to their chapel.

Petrified with horror, and filled with a thouſand apprehenſions, ſhe endeavoured to recollect herſelf, and directed her tottering ſteps toward Roſina's apartment,—when, behold! the aged and venerable domeſtic, previouſly mentioned, met her before ſhe had been able to reach it, and with broken and unintelligible accents, intermixed with tears of ſorrow, which trickled down his furrowed cheeks, unfolded ſuch a tale as harrowed up her ſoul. "His dear young miſtreſs; his child," as he was wont to call her (being in the family at the time of her birth) "his dear young miſtreſs," he ſaid, "was no more—that infamous, that deteſtable Servietti, had murdered her in the chapel; and not deeming that a ſufficient crime, had added the one of murdering himſelf."

Paint to your mind, if you can, the deplorable and agonizing ſituation of this generous and amiable young woman; for, ere the tale had been half told, ſhe had fainted: and a long time elapſed before ſhe could be reſtored to her recollection. On enquiry, it appears that the lovers had had frequent interviews with each other ſince Roſina's return, though unknown to her friend, that ſhe had even that very day fixed on the hour for the completion of a deed at which humanity ſhudders.

To ſuch lengths had theſe unfortunate victims carried their infatuation, that, in order to fall at one and the ſame moment, the piſtols had been tied to the back of a chair, in the form of a *fauteuil*, or croſs. A prayer book was found by them, opened at the funeral ſervice; and cloſe to Roſina a Bible, in which lay a paper, ſoliciting forgiveneſs from God and her mother, for the raſh and attrocious act ſhe was on the eve of committing; requeſting her parent, in the tendereſt terms, to continue her affection for her friend, who was, indeed, more deſerving the appellation of daughter than herſelf: for, unable to exiſt without Servietti, ſhe had flown to the cold arms of death, to eaſe her of her ſufferings.

Thus, alas! periſhed in the prime of life and beauty, theſe amiable and ill-fated lovers, who would, doubtleſs, have been ornaments to ſociety, had not a falſe idea of virtue led them not only to commit ſuicide, but occaſioned the death of a fond and tender parent, who, diſtracted at the loſs of her child, ſurvived her a few days only, and was buried in the ſame grave.

The unfortunate Juſtine, the laſt ſurviving victim of this mournful tale, finding herſelf bereft of every comfort, and thrown into a ſtate of penury by the mercenary and cruel hands of wretches who had till now viewed her with envy and diſſatisfaction; and who, elated at ſeeing no proviſion made for this helpleſs girl, forced her to return beneath the humble parental roof, where, with all fortitude and reſignation poſſible, ſhe endeavours to ſuſtain her irreparable loſs.

POETRY.

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

LINES *written in the Island of C— in the Frith of Clyde.*

I, Like the ſwallow, pour my artleſs ſong,
My muſe could never reach to high, or ſtrong;
I have not genius for heroic verſe,
Nor flowing fancy ſweetly to rehearſe
The charms great nature ſets before my view,
For ever pleaſing, and for ever new.
Yet, when I ſee this ocean ſpread abroad,
Oppreſt with wonder, my heart feels a load,
That vainly calls on language to expreſs
The awe that fills my ſoul, ev'n to exceſs.
When waves impelling waves, daſh on the ſhore,
Appalling courage with their deaf'ning roar;
Burſting o'er rocks, thet ſeem'd by nature form'd
A barrier for the world, now torn, deform'd,
In horrid chaſms, and darkſome coves below,
Where terror, liſt'ning, fancies founds of woe.
Whilſt from their ragged clefts, the ſea up-driv'n,
In frothing cat'racts, mar the view of heav'n.
Or turn my eye upon yon boundleſs ſpace,
Where to the ſight, ocean and ſky embrace;
Where the wild billows, welt'ring deep and wide,
Toſs yon poor veſſel ſore from ſide to ſide:
Her ſignal for relief hung out in vain,
No boat dare venture on the ſtormy main:
I turn a tearful look to heav'n, and ſay,
"Help them, O GOD, whom ſeas and winds obey,
"Come quickly, GOD of mercy, to their aid."—
At his command the raging ſtorm is laid,
The ſtruggeling veſſel, now from danger free,
Safe, tho' diſmaſted, in a port I ſee;
The billows foam no more, the heaving main
Seems weary, ſlowly rolling as in pain,
A peaceful ev'ning calms its troubled breaſt,
And ev'ry thought of danger lulls to reſt.
On ev'ry ſpot, GOD's preſence we muſt own,
But ſurely here 'tis more impreſſive ſhown.
And now the full orb'd moon, calm and ſerene,
With ſofteſt luſtre, brightens all the ſcene,
Shoots diamond pillars twiſting o'er the deep;
Raptur'd I gaze on that which made me weep,
Its glancing ſurface now is ſmooth and mild,
Like the ſlight ſlumbers of a ſleeping child;
Where ev'ry ſtar a fellow ſtar can ſpy,
Twinkling pale radiance from this nether ſky.
On this tremendous height I fearleſs ſtray,
Muſing, while time ſteals unperceiv'd away,
The whiſtling ſea-fowl, careleſs flit around,
No danger fearing, where no harm is found.
That antique caſtle, frowning o'er the flood!
The tempeſt's fury ages has withſtood;
Its broken turrets, and its roofleſs walls,
Its vaulted chambers and its tree-fill'd halls.
No terror can convey in this lone iſle,
For innocent, we dread nor ghoſts nor guile;
The harmleſs pigeons neſtle there at night,
And the fleet ſwallow twitters round its height;
The unmoleſted ſmall birds hatch and ſing,
And buſy wild bees their ſweet treaſures bring;
The deep dy'd wall flow'r throws its ſcent around,
And ſhapeleſs ruins heap the rocky ground.
On ſea, on ſhore, or hill, or vale, retir'd
From ev'ry view, I feel my ſoul inſpir'd,
With love to GOD, his kind, his wond'rous ways,
Be it my ſweet employ each morn to praiſe.
When ſober eve returns, I will adore
His boundleſs mercies pour'd on ev'ry ſhore;
And when life's fleeting pains and joys are paſt,
O may my grateful hymn for ever laſt,
And laſt it will; thro' endleſs ages ſpace,
Creative LOVE his works will never ceaſe;
And tho' they ſhould, I'll praiſe for what is done,
I'll praiſe for what I've ſeen below this ſun.

ALIENA.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

Tune—*The Lark was up, &c.*

COME, lovely maid! the balmy gale
Breathes fragrance o'er the ſmiling vale;
The mavis, in her leafy bow'r,
Harmonious hails the ev'ning hour;

The

The winds are huſh'd in calm repoſe;
The ſilver moon reſplendent glows,
And round her trembling radiance throws—
Come, then, where *Quair's* ſweet waters rove,
We'll careleſs ſtray, and talk of love.

Why ſhould my fair one ever fear
When love and innocence are near?
No noxious dew, no ſtormy gale,
No prying eye to tell the tale,
No word ſevere, no footſtep rude,
Dare on our hallow'd haunts intrude,
Sacred to love and ſolitude.—
Come, then, where *Quair's* ſweet waters rove,
We'll careleſs ſtray, and talk of love.

From thee, thou maid enchanting! flow
All, all the pleaſures which I know;
And when my heart is to grief a prey,
Thy ſmile can baniſh grief away.
Oft have my vows, devoid of art,
And eyes, which ever truth impart,
Expreſs'd the paſſion of my heart —
Come, then, where *Quair's* ſweet waters rove,
We'll careleſs ſtray, and talk of love.

Thy lovely image in my ſoul
Shall live, while round the ſeaſons roll;
And fortune's power ſhall be too weak
Affection's ſtronger bands to break.
Whatever land I wander through,
Whatever dangers may enſue,
I'll only live for love and you!—
Come then, where *Quair's* ſweet waters rove,
We'll careleſs ſtray, and talk of love.

Inverleithen. *J. N.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONNET.

TO THE SEA-BIRD.

WHEN the rude tempeſt burſts the midnight ſky,
And o'er a trembling world impetuous raves,
On the wild wind thou wak'ſt thy wailing cry,
Undaunted rider of the ſhelving waves!

From ſome lone iſle, ſtern Deſolation's throne,
Far o'er the deep thou lov'ſt thy flight to urge,
And while the ſpirits of the water moan,
Thy light form revels on the roaring ſurge.

And when the craſhing bark the billow ſcales,
Hanging tremendous in the darken'd air,
When the laſt effort of the pilot fails,
And all is horror, wildneſs, and deſpair;
Thou mark'ſt the wreck ſink in the whelming waves,
That roll their proud heads o'er the cavern'd graves. ADELINE.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

VERSES,

Written in the year 1786, *when* ROBERT BURNS, *the Ayrſhire Bard, had bid farewell to his native country, and was about to emigrate to America.*

HAIL, ſweeteſt Bard! ſae lately kent,
Now foremoſt on the thiſtly bent,
Thy artleſs notes ding a' in prent,
They gar ane glow'r—
Enchanted wi' them, aft I've ſpent
A happy hour.

When Winter, wi' his powder'd pow,
Sits ſhivering on the naked know,
Or mak's the burns in floods to row,
The maniac form
Thou paints—my fancy ſoon tak's low,
And rides the ſtorm.

And whan the Spring, wi' lilies crown'd,
Strews her white daiſies thick around,
The woodlands ring—I catch the ſound
From ev'ry tree,
From glen to glen I ſkip and bound,
And follow thee.

I follow thee, and fondly ſtray,
Where bouncing Summer freſh and gay,
Half naked 'mang the tedded hay,
Wi' gladeſome e'e,
Dances and ſports the hours away,
An' ſings wi' thee.

And when thou hails the roſy morn,
The dewy path—the ſpangled thorn,
And waving fields of yellow corn
On wand'ring Ayr,
Away ſweet Bard, with thee I'm borne,
I know not where.

Beneath the ſhade at noon I lye,
The bonnie burnie wimpling by,
There mark thy muſe unrival'd fly
By haunted ſtreams,
Where love triumphing from the eye
Of beauty beams.

And when in ſober mantle clad,
Sweet ev'ning comes, aetherial maid,
I trace thee to yon peaceful ſhed,
The peaſant's cot,
Where cherubs crown the patriarch's head,
And bleſs the ſpot.

Ye tuneful Nine, frae moors and fells,
(For there ſweet poeſy often dwells,)

Gae

Gae fetch a wreath of heather bells
And vi'lets blue,
Twine gowans in't, and row't in ells
Round Robin's brow.

O Fortune ſmile and kiſs him yet!
Down wi' his ſails tho' they be ſet,
If worth can e'er thy favour get
Or catch thine e'e,
Or tears can plead—thou'll never let
Burns ow're the ſea.

Poor Scotia, on the barren wild
Weeps loudly o'er her darling child,
Unpitied, friendleſs, ſtarv'd, and toil'd,
Frae want nae ſhield;
Forced to ſeek ſome climate mild,
Some warmer bield.

Alas! ſhall Robin, ſocial chiel,
Deſert our plains, nor langer ſpeel
The heights, where late he pip'd ſae weel,
That Orpheus-like
He charm'd, till echoing rocks did feel
His muſic ſtrike.

The ſhipwreck'd boy, benumb'd and wet,
Has aft again to life been het.
The ſlender bark's no ay o'erſet
When ocean roars.
And his may find ſome harbour yet
On theſe bleak ſhores.

Ye Embro' lads *, ſae deep in ſkill,
Brawly his ail ye ken to kill,
Your kindneſs kirſten'd wi' a gill
Could gie'd the fling,
And yet gar hazel ſhaw and hill,
Melodious ring.

Wipe then the tear frae Scotland's e'e,
Save her dear ſon from poverty—
Such native worth out owre the ſea
Shall ne'er be hurl'd,
Run,—hap your poet cozicly
And brag the world.

A Caledonian.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ELEGY.

ADIEU, ſweet pleaſure's flow'ry vale!
Ye bowers of ſoft delight, adieu!
Prophetic glooms and grottoes, hail!
Henceforth I'll joyleſs dwell with you.

Deceitful fortune, at my birth,
With looks complacent, beck'ning ſmil'd,
To joy, to cheerfulneſs, and mirth,
Saying, "Guard thro' life this darling child."

On golden pinions flew the years,
Of childhood's pleaſing, virtuous reign,
And op'ning youth, with grace appears,
In hand with roſeate train.

Celeſtial hope, with cheering ray
Still ſanguine gilds the bright'ning ſcene,
And wanton fancy paints the day,
Unclouded, ſhining bliſs ſupreme.

But ah! Lavinia! now the hour
Is come, ſad date of all my woe!
When firſt thy beauty's fatal pow'r
Taught Sorrow's bitter tear to flow.

To the green earth's remote confines,
Thy wretched ſlave has roam'd forlorn,
Yet ſtill, in theſe far diſtant climes
He ſhadow'd out thy lovely form.

What I have for thee hapleſs bore,
Still makes pale recollection weep,
While roving many a ſavage ſhore,
While lingering on the briny deep.

Let others court the bluſhing meads,
Where love waves his purpureal wings;
Where happy fav'rites ſoft he leads;
While round each beauteous flowcret ſprings.

Adieu, ſweet pleaſure's flowery vale!
Ye bowers of ſoft delight, adieu!
Prophetic glooms, and grottoes, hail!
Henceforth I'll joyleſs dwell with you.

Greenock, Nov. 16, 1801. *I. G.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

BY MR CAMPBELL, AUTHOR OF "THE PLEASURES OF HOPE."

O Cherub Content! at thy moſs-cover'd ſhrine,
I would all the gay hopes of my boſom reſign;
I would part with ambition, thy vot'ry to be,
And breathe not a vow but to friendſhip and thee.

But thy preſence appears from my purſuit to fly,
Like the gold colour'd cloud on the verge of the ſky,
No luſtre that hangs on the green willow tree,
Is ſo ſhort as the ſmile of thy favour to me.

In the pulſe of my heart I have nouriſh'd a care,
That forbids me thy ſweet inſpiration to ſhare,
The noon of my youth flow departing I ſee,
But its years as they paſs, bring no tidings of thee.

O cherub

* The Scottiſh Nobility, Gentry, and Literati.

O cherub Content! at thy moſs cover'd ſhrine,
I would offer my vows if Matilda were mine;
I would part with ambition, thy vot'ry to be,
And breathe not a vow but to Friendſhip and thee.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

SHALL vain coquets uſurp each rhymer's praiſe,
Perpetual ſource of feather-fonted lays;
Shall men's external form be ſtill the theme
While verſe miſpell'd, records the writer's flame?
And is to modeſt worth no tribute due—
Yes—and the honeſt wreath ſhall bloom for you.
O form'd by heav'n to act each decent part,
Without the boaſtful aids of ſpecious art.
With each ennobling virtue of the mind,
The ſpirit humble, and the ſenſe refin'd;
Whoſe gentle manners charm th' admiring throng,
Sweet as thy accents, tuneful as thy ſong;
O to the dictates of the muſe attend,
And tho' thou doubt the lover, truſt the friend.
What tho' no orient pearls depending glow,
Catch the light glance, and tempt the unwary beau;
Yet youth's effulgent charms thy face adorn,
Bright as the bloom that gilds the bluſhing morn;
Tho' no magnificence thy limbs inveſt,
Nor coſtly diamonds glitter on thy breaſt,
Yet ſpotleſs innocence inhabits there:
A robe the proudeſt dames might wiſh to wear,
A robe that ſanctifies each outward grace,
Adorns the mien and dignifies the face,
Whoſe milder charms fools want the heart to prize,
Tho' lov'd and honour'd, by the good and wiſe.
Grac'd as thou art, with each perſuaſive charm,
To calm the impetuous, and the cool to warm,
Exert them nobly, never be inclin'd
To gain dominion o'er the monkey kind.
Too oft thy ſex, of trivial conqueſt vain,
Spurn men of ſenſe, o'er coxcombs proud to reign,
So Rome's ſtern tyrant * who an empire ſway'd,
In catching flies, his pleaſure and his pride.
With generous ſcorn the titled fool diſdain,
Tho' pomp and ſplendour ſwell his gorgeous train;
But reverence virtue, even tho' low it lies,
Oppreſt and ſunk in poverty's diſguiſe:
For oft, hard fate of nature! oft we find
A fortune ill proportion'd to the mind;
Yet long, ſo heav'n decrees, it ſhall not mourn,
But nobly riſe, and triumph in its turn,
While ſervile pride and its attendant train,
Stoop to the duſt, and hope regard—in vain.
So when black clouds prevent each cheering ray,
And hide the ſplendours of the orb of day,
Serious, and ſad, a while the world appears,
And nature's face a mournful aſpect wears;
But ſoon the god his force ſuperior proves,
And ſee! reſiſtleſs in his courſe he moves,
At his approach each twinkling gleam decays,
Loſt and abſorb'd in his more potent rays,
At length, emerging on the dazzled ſight,
He flames in all the majeſty of light.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

HIGHLAND LASSIE.

Tune—*The bonniest Lad that e'er I saw* †.

THE mild-breath'd Spring profuſely throws,
Bonny laſſie, highland laſſie,
From her green lap the pink and roſe,
Bonny highland laſſie.

Now flow'ry meads and budding trees,
Bonny laſſie, &c.
Nod gaily to the genial breeze,
Bonny highland laſſie.

On ſunny braes the lambkins play,
Bonny laſſie, &c.
And linnets warble on each ſpray,
Bonny highland laſſie.

But ſoon, alas! the tranſient year,
Bonny laſſie, &c.
Shall cold and comfortleſs appear,
Bony highland laſſie.

So age, with keen relentleſs powers,
Bonny laſſie, &c.
Will freeze each madd'ning pulſe of ours,
Bonny highland laſſie.

And tho' cold blaſts deſpoil the plain,
Bonny laſſie, &c.
Yet nature's face ſhall ſmile again,
Sweet as my highland laſſie's.

But

* Domitian. † For the muſic of this Song ſee Johnſon's "Scots muſical Muſeum."

But ah!—this leſſon timely learn,
Bonny laſſie, highland laſſie,
Youth's April-morn will ne'er return,
Bonny highland laſſie.
And ſhould not we our time improve?
Bonny laſſie, &c.
Spring's a ſeaſon dear to love,
Bonny highland laſſie.
The fragrant birch in yonder glen,
Bonny laſſie, &c.
Now forms a pleaſant bow'ry den
For me and my dear laſſie.

Then let us hie to *Meekan's* grave*,
Bonny laſſie, &c.
Where breezy foreſts lonely wave,
Bonny highland laſſie.

And there, amid your fav'rite grove,
Bonny laſſie, highland laſſie,
We'll read, and ſing, and talk of love,
Bonny highland laſſie.

ROTHSAY, *7th March*, 1801. *A. F.*

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN LONDON IN OCTOBER 1801.

Agriculture—Arts and Science—Art Military.

A COMPARATIVE Statement of the Food produced from arable and graſs Lands, and the Returns ariſing from each; with Obſervations on the late Encloſures, and the probable Effect of a general Act for encloſing Commons or Waſtes, Heaths, &c: together with other Matters. Addreſſed to John Fane, Eſq. M. P. By the Rev. Luke Heſlop, Author of "Obſervations on the Aſſize of Bread," &c. 4to. 2s. Reynolds.

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His Majeſty's Moſt Gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday, October 29, 1801.

THIS day his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne with the accuſtomed ſolemnities, the Houſe of Commons attending at the Bar, opened the Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious Speech:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the important Negociations, in which I was engaged at the cloſe of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, are brought to a favourable concluſion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjuſted by a Convention with the Emperor of Ruſſia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expreſſed their readineſs to accede. The eſſential Rights for which we contended are thereby ſecured, and proviſion is made that the exerciſe of them ſhall be attended with as little moleſtation as poſſible to the ſubjects of the Contracting Parties.

Preliminaries of Peace have alſo been ratified between me and the French Republic, and I truſt that this important arrangement, whilſt it manifeſts the juſtice and moderation of my views, will alſo be found conducive to the ſubſtantial intereſts of this country, and honourable to the Britiſh Character: Copies of theſe Papers ſhall forthwith be laid before you; and I earneſtly hope that the tranſactions to which they refer, will meet with the approbation of my Parliament.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have directed ſuch eſtimates to be prepared of the various demands for the public ſervice as appear to me to be beſt adapted to the ſituation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect, that proviſion cannot be made for defraying the expences which muſt unavoidably be continued, for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate Peace Eſtabliſhment, without large additional Supplies. You may, however, be aſſured that all poſſible attention ſhall be paid to ſuch economical arrangements as may not be inconſiſtent with the great object of effectually providing for the ſecurity of all my dominions.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot ſufficiently deſcribe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief which the Bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harveſt: In contemplating the ſituation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impoſſible for me to refrain from

from expreſſing the deep ſenſe I entertain of the temper and fortitude, which have been manifeſted by all deſcriptions of my faithful ſubjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend.

The diſtinguiſhed Valour and eminent Services of my Forces by Sea and Land, which, at no period, have been ſurpaſſed; the unprecedented Exertions of the Militia and Fencibles, and the Zeal and Perſeverance of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, are entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgements; and I am perſuaded, that you will join with me in reflecting, with peculiar ſatisfaction, on the Naval and Military Operations of the laſt Campaign, and on the ſucceſsful and glorious iſſue of the Expedition to Egypt, which has been marked throughout by Atchievements, tending, in their Conſequences and by their Example, to produce laſting Advantage and Honour to this Country.

It is my firſt wiſh, and moſt fervent prayer, that my People may experience the Reward they have ſo well merited, in a full enjoyment of the Bleſſings of Peace, in a progreſſive Increaſe of the National Commerce, Credit, and Reſources; and, above all, in the undiſturbed Poſſeſſion of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, under the Safeguard and Protection of that Conſtitution, which it has been the great Object of all our Efforts to preſerve, and which it is our moſt ſacred duty to tranſmit, unimpaired, to our Deſcendants.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, Oct. 29.

About half paſt five, the Lord Chancellor having read his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to the Houſe,

Lord Bolton roſe to move the cuſtomary Addreſs to his Majeſty; he ſaid, they had to contemplate the difference between the circumſtances in which the Nation then ſtood, and its ſituation at the commencement of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament. He then proceeded to advert to the notice in his Majeſty's Speech, of the fortunate termination of the diſpute with the Northern Powers, which his Lordſhip conſidered as equally advantageous and honourable to this country. For this deſirable event, the Nation was indebted to the wiſdom and energy of Miniſters, who, in their meaſures on that occaſion, diſplayed equally a noble ſpirit of enterprize, and a degree of moderation which was highly honourable to them.——The National Rights ſucceſsfully aſſerted in that inſtance, and in ſuch a way as to do away thoſe grounds for animoſity which had previouſly exiſted. His Lordſhip then proceeded to advert to the Royal communication of the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and France being ratified by the reſpective countries. By their Lordſhips voting the Addreſs he ſhould have the honour to propoſe, they were not pledged to approve of the ſpecific terms. However, he had to remark, that the truly deſirable event in queſtion gave the moſt heart-felt ſatisfaction to every rank and deſcription of People, in every quarter of his Majeſty's Dominions.—He did not mean to treſpaſs on the Houſe by intruding, in the preſent inſtance, his ſentiments, in detail, on this very important ſubject, as it would be afterwards amply diſcuſſed; at the ſame time, he could not refrain from obſerving, that the termination of the arduous conteſt in which we were recently engaged, did not, on our part, proceed in the leaſt from any deficiency in the National Reſources for continuing the war, or a want of the neceſſary ſupplies for that purpoſe. Againſt this conſideration they would have to weigh the probability of their being able to obtain advantages commenſurate to a protracted Expenditure—they would, in conſidering the important topic of the concluſion of Peace, alſo have to recollect the ſituation in which the ſcanty remnants of the independent Powers of Europe, which were oppoſed to France, then ſtood. With reſpect to Britain herſelf, the caſe was widely different; that noble ſpirit of Loyalty and Patriotiſm which pervaded all ranks, from the higheſt to the loweſt, rendered her ſuperior to any attack which our powerful Adverſary was capable of making; and in point of domeſtic defence, the zeal and loyalty of the people in general, could not be exceeded by the ſpirit and gallantry of our warriors abroad. His Lordſhip adverted, very generally, to former attempts at Pacification, and noticed the propoſal, on the part of France, of a Naval Armiſtice; which, he aſſerted, was wiſely rejected, as it would have entirely put it out of our power to reſume hoſtilities on a fair or equal footing,

ing, and muſt have cauſed the loſs of that conqueſt ſo lately the ſubject of his panegyric. He then moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, expreſſing the cordial approbation of the Houſe in the ſentiments of the Royal communication, in the warmeſt and moſt appropriate language.

The Addreſs being read,

Lord Lilford roſe to ſecond the motion. He thought there muſt exiſt but one opinion in that Houſe with reſpect to the leading feature of his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech; namely, the announcing the happy and glorious termination of the moſt arduous conteſt this Country was ever engaged in—a conteſt equally glorious to the arms of the nation in its progreſs, and to its Councils in its ſucceſsful and happy termination. He felicitated them on what may be called their eſcape from the evils which at the commencement of the laſt Seſſion impended. With what anxious ſolicitude, he aſked, did they not regard the efforts of their Countrymen, ſtruggling with an enemy then every where victorious, and that joined to the more important conſideration of threatened domeſtic calamity from a providential viſitation? With what trembling hope did they not direct their efforts to ward off the impending danger, until the ſeaſon, when, by the bleſſings of Providence, the ſcarcity might be obviated? With reſpect to the external concerns of the nation, they would have to reflect with no leſs pride and ſatisfaction. Wherever the gigantic ambition of the enemy was felt, either to the progreſs of their arms, or in the propagation of their principles, our efforts were commenſurate—the abilities and zeal of our Commanders, and the gallant exploits of our ſeamen and ſoldiers, were equally felt;—by ſuch efforts, joined to the moſt laudable moderation and conduct, did we obviate our various difficulties, and our differences were terminated on ſuch principles, as would, moſt probably prevent the recurrence of ſimilar diſſenſions.

Their Lordſhips had that day the ſatisfaction of beholding their Sovereign in the exercife of his beſt prerogative, in announcing the return of Peace, and with it the probable increaſe of proſperity and happineſs to his people. It was their duty, as the Hereditary Ariſtocracy of the country—the bulwarks of the throne—the guardians of the conſtitution—the expounders of its laws, and the ſafeguard of its religion, to ſee that theſe bleſſings were ſecured and improved as far as in them lay. Should there remain, he obſerved, any turbulent and diſaffected individuals in any part of his Majeſty's dominions, he truſted the wiſdom and energy of his Majeſty's Miniſters would ſpeedily counteract their machinations, and cruſh their hopes; and that neither force nor artifice would avail them. Not only this, but that perſons of ſuch a deſcription would neither find abettors nor encouragement in any quarter of civilized Europe.—Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, he moſt cordially ſupported the Addreſs.

The *Duke of Bedford* roſe, and obſerved, that with reſpect to a Peace, generally ſpeaking, he believed there was but one opinion in the Houſe; for his part, he ſincerely congratulated their Lordſhips and the country on the attainment of that invaluable bleſſing; he had no wiſh to interrupt the apparent harmony of the Houſe, yet he muſt ſay, there were a few points in the ſpeech of the noble Lord who moved the Addreſs, which, he thought, called for animadverſion; and, even in the preſent inſtance, called upon him to obſerve, that if exertions to obtain a Peace had been made much earlier by Miniſters, it would have been much better for the country; this obſervation his Grace applied to the late Miniſters, as he contended he had no right to impute ſuch a fault to his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters, as they had taken the earlieſt moment to ſhew their wiſhes for Peace. He truſted, however, that Miniſters would go farther, and, by their future conduct, evince the ſincerity of their attachment to that conſtitution, for the preſervation of which we have been ſo long contending, and attempt to meliorate the condition of the people: he hoped they would purſue a line of conduct founded on this principle, adopt ſuch meaſures as that the voice of the people may ſincerely echo the congratulations of that Houſe, on the attainment of the bleſſings of Peace.

The queſtion was then put, and the Addreſs was voted unanimouſly.

Friday, Oct. 30.

Lord Grenville roſe, and expreſſed himſelf with a conſiderable degree of warmth, apparently with reſpect to the preliminaries of Peace between this country and France. His Lordſhip ſeemed

ſeemed to ſpeak of them generally, in decided terms of diſapprobation, and obſerved, that at no period in the hiſtory of this country, at leaſt within his knowledge, was ſuch a ſacrifice of its intereſt or its credit, as in the tranſaction in queſtion. He adverted generally, but in ſtrong and glowing language, to the ſacrifices made by this country in point of blood and treaſure, in the late arduous conteſt, for the preſervation of its honour, and for the attainment of a ſtate of ſecurity. It was with the greateſt reluctance, he obſerved, that he acted the part he at preſent adopted, but it was impoſed by an imperious ſenſe of duty, which with him ſuperſeded every other conſideration. He was actuated by no wiſh lightly to oppoſe his Majeſty's Miniſters in that Houſe, whom he called his noble friends, or in the leaſt to impede the operations of his Majeſty's government. He ſhould propoſe on a future day, a motion for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, praying for the production of copies of all treaties, armiſtices, and conventions which might have taken place between the Belligerent Powers in the courſe of the year 1801.

Lord Pelham deprecated, in decided language, all premature diſcuſſion, and adverted to the obvious impropriety in the publication of many of thoſe papers which were included in the noble Lord's projected motion. In the courſe of the noble Secretary's obſervations, he expreſſed himſelf as conſidering the noble Lord to ſtand in the ſituation of an oppoſer of his Majeſty's Miniſters.—This called up

Lord Grenville in explanation, who, with a degree of warmth, repelled the idea of his being in oppoſition to his Majeſty's government: nothing was farther from his wiſh or his intention than to impede the meaſures of government, or to oppoſe his Majeſty's Miniſters further than, as he would repeat, an imperious ſenſe of duty dictated to him, as in the preſent inſtance.

Lord Hobart acquainted the Houſe, that he ſhould have to poſtpone the motion of which he laſt night gave notice, reſpecting the thanks of their Lordſhips to Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, and the army in Egypt. The reaſon for this proceeding was, that it was uniformly the cuſtom, when the conduct of officers, both of the ſea and land ſervice, employed in a conjoint expedition, was ſuch as merited the approbation of the public, and the thanks of Parliament, to vote thoſe thanks to them at the ſame time; this could not regularly be done in the preſent inſtance, as the official diſpatches from Lord Keith, the commander of the ſea force on the expedition to Egypt, were not yet arrived.

The *Earl of St. Vincent* roſe, and moved the thanks of the Houſe to Sir James Saumarez, and to the officers and men under his command, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in their late actions with the enemies fleets off the coaſt of Spain. The noble Earl, in a ſhort but appropriate ſpeech, delivered with much feeling, highly praiſed the conduct of the gallant commander, and entered into ſome details of the action in queſtion, in order to evince that his praiſes were well merited. Speaking of the action generally, he deſcribed it as one of the moſt gallant atchievements he ever knew; he alſo ſpoke in terms of high commendation on the conduct of Sir James Saumarez and of his officers, in various inſtances ſubſequent and previous to the action, particularly for their induſtry and exertions in refitting their veſſels, and rendering them fit for ſervice, and at a time when it was ſuppoſed they had not ſufficient means for ſo doing in the quarter in which they were ſtationed.

The thanks were voted unanimouſly.

Lord Viſcount Nelſon roſe to offer a few obſervations upon the occaſion, to their Lordſhips. He obſerved that he well knew the merits of Sir James Saumarez, that he was in habits of intimacy, and conſidered himſelf as under obligations to him. He had the honour to be his ſuperior officer at the action off the Nile, and had there a good opportunity of witneſſing his gallant and meritorious conduct. Indeed, it was almoſt impoſſible, obſerved his Lordſhip, it could be otherwiſe, when it was known under whoſe tuition he had acquired his naval tactics. He was brought up under that able and experienced officer, Lord Hood; and had ſerved under many of our moſt approved commanders, and, if he might be allowed the expreſſion, had finiſhed his education under that truly illuſtrious commander who ſat near him.—[The Earl of St. Vincent, feeling the full force of the compliment, made the noble and gallant Lord a very low

low bow.]—His Lordſhip proceeded to refer to ſeveral particulars in the action, which manifeſted the zeal, talents, and intrepidity of Sir James Saumarez, and the officers under his command; and he obſerved, he had no difficulty in pledging himſelf, that, had the wind proved favourable, they would have brought every one of the French ſquadron into Gibraltar.

Tueſday, Nov. 3.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

The Preliminary Treaty between his Majeſty and France being read,

Lord Romney roſe, and entered into an inveſtigation of its various ſtipulations; all of which, he contended, were highly honourable and advantageous to this country. He beſtowed many encomiums on the late Miniſters for the vigour and deciſion with which they had conducted the war, which he regarded as merely defenſive on our part; but at the ſame time inſiſted that their ſucceſſors were entitled to equal praiſe for embracing the firſt favourable opportunity of bringing it to a termination on ſafe and honourable terms. We had ſecured our territory from every attack on the part of the arms of France, and our Conſtitution from being invaded by the deſtructive principles propagated by the revolutionary governments of that country.

His Lordſhip concluded with moving, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, thanking him for his moſt gracious condeſcenſion in directing that the Articles of Preliminary Treaty with the French Republic, ſhould be laid before the Houſe; and aſſuring his Majeſty that the Houſe would take into its ſerious conſideration the Articles in queſtion; that it was with heartfelt ſatisfaction the Houſe looked forward to the effects of his Majeſty's Juſtice and Moderation in concluding a Treaty of Peace that was likely to be followed by important national advantages, and to promote the ſubſtantial intereſts of the country."

Lord Limerick ſeconded the motion. He was aſtoniſhed that the Terms of the Treaty ſhould be conſidered by any perſon as humiliating to this country. Whatever there was of a humiliating nature in the Treaties concluded with the Continental Powers, no part of it could attach to us.

Lord Spencer regretted that he ſhould ſtand in the ſituation of an oppoſer of men with whom he had long acted with ſatisfaction; but he could not avoid placing himſelf in that ſituation conſiſtently with his duty to his King, his Country, and his God. His Lordſhip expatiated upon the imprudence of our ceſſions in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and the Mediterranean. The terms, he ſaid, were unequal, as France had given up nothing, and we had given up every thing, and it was thence impoſſible that they ſhould imply ſecurity. He did not rely much on the guarantee which we were directed to look to in the mutual intereſts of the two countries. His Lordſhip fervently prayed, that events might ſhew that his fears were groundleſs; but he felt it incumbent on him to confeſs the full extent of thoſe fears; and he hoped that Miniſters would ſhew that they were ſenſible of the new and perilous ſituation of affairs, by keeping up a ſtrong Naval and Military Eſtabliſhment.

The *Duke of Clarence*, in ſupport of the Addreſs, took a detailed review of the events of the war, from the landing of his Royal Brother, the Duke of York, in Flanders, to the concluſion of the conteſt in the ſurrender of Alexandria, and contended, that at no period of our annals had the Britiſh character ſtood higher in point of Naval and Military Glory. The retreat of the Duke of York, and the ſubſequent conqueſts of the French, he aſcribed entirely to want of co-operation on the part of the Continental Powers. The Glory of our Armies he regarded as conſummated by the dignified moderation diſplayed in our propoſals for Peace. His Highneſs expatiated on the advantages we ſhould derive from the poſſeſſion of Ceylon and Trinidad. Theſe were all of our conqueſts that we could prudently retain without imprudently draining our Population, which indeed was perhaps too ſmall for the extent of territory we ſtill poſſeſſed. His Highneſs juſtified Miniſters in reſtoring the Cape of Good Hope, by citing the authority of Lord Keith, who ſaid, that ſettlement, if retained, would prove a milſtone about our neck.

Lord Pelham compared the relative ſituation of this country and France at the preſent criſis, with what it was in the years 1796 and 1797, and remarked upon the ſingular contradiction between the principles and views upon which the

oppoſers

oppoſers of the Addreſs now argued, and their conduct at the above period, when they ſent Lord Malmeſbury to treat for Peace. France was then in poſſeſſion of as wide an extent of continental territory as at preſent, and that too when thoſe doctrines againſt which we had taken up arms raged with unabated violence. Yet it would be found that the terms on which the late Adminiſtration were willing to make Peace, differed in no material degree from thoſe of the Treaty before the Houſe. His Lordſhip concluded with inſiſting, that the terms of Peace were in every reſpect ſuch as were truly honourable to the character, while they were ſtrictly conſiſtent with the intereſts of the Britiſh nation.

Lord Grenville ſaid, the object of the Noble Lords, who ſupported the preſent Addreſs, was, to carry up to the Throne an Addreſs, in which the Negociation was treated as advantageous to this country, and as honourable to the national character. So far from thinking it ſo, his Lordſhip conſidered it as the utmoſt ſtep of degradation and humiliation. It had in the beginning of the preſent Treaty been declared, that it was to be viewed only as a queſtion of terms, and as ſuch, therefore, it was to be inveſtigated, and its merits to be eſtimated by an examination of thoſe terms. In all diſcuſſions on the ſubject of Peace there were two points to be attempted, the firſt was, to treat on the terms of the *ſtatus quo ante bellum*, and if that ſhould be found impracticable, then to attempt a Negociation upon the principle of the *uti poſſidetis*. One or the other of theſe ſhould be made the baſis, and whichever ſhould be laid down, any departure from it ſhould be matter of ſerious and careful attention. His Lordſhip, at great length, went into the danger to which the country would, in its internal ſituation, be expoſed, and concluded by hoping that the Peace Eſtabliſhment would be ſuch as to avert danger.

The *Lord Chancellor* entered at length into a refutation of Lord Grenville's objections. He maintained that he was intitled to conſider the Peace as honourable, becauſe among the Papers on their Lordſhip's table, was an Addreſs on the Projet at Liſle, repreſenting the Peace which it propoſed as likely to be laſting to the Country, and honourable to the Crown. Looking to this Peace, he ſaw no reaſonable objection advanced to it, except by thoſe who conſidered all Peace as impoſſible. The Noble Lord had ſaid, that the Negociation at Liſle was undertaken when the Nation was under great depreſſion; he muſt, however, have meant either that the terms ſhould or ſhould not have been accepted; the latter he certainly could not ſay he meant, and, if the former, then France would, by the acceptance of them, have obtained terms neither honourable to the King, nor ſafe to the People. His Lordſhip concluded with obſerving, that the preſent Government of France was not founded upon the dangerous principles on which ſome of the preceding were organized, but deprecated, at the ſame time, the idea that Government would be deficient in vigour or in caution.

The *Earl of Moira* roſe to give his perfect aſſent to the Addreſs; but while he did ſo, and gave full credit to the preſent Adminiſtration, he could not but feel the difficulties entailed upon them by their predeceſſors. The exertions of our fleets and armies had been glorious, but their ſucceſſes had been loſt to the country by the miſtaken direction of their efforts.

The *Earl of Warwick* was againſt the Addreſs.

Lord Mulgrave took a view of our ſucceſſes in the war, and gave his decided ſupport to the Addreſs.

The *Duke of Bedford*, after ſome animadverſions on the conduct of the former Miniſtry, gave his applauſe to the preſent, for having procured Peace to the country, in which event he rejoiced, and on which occaſion he perfectly concurred in the Addreſs to the Throne.

The *Earl of Weſtmoreland* took a view of the conduct of the war, and expreſſed his opinion, that if every man in the country had exerted himſelf to the utmoſt, we might have obtained better terms of Peace. He concurred in the motion for the Addreſs.

The *Biſhop of Rocheſter* ſaid, that it might ſeem to require ſome apology for him, as a Miniſter of the Goſpel of Chriſt, riſing to oppoſe Peace, but he felt a duty to his country which he conſidered as paramount to all other conſiderations, and which prompted him to ſpeak his opinion clearly and explicitly upon the preſent momentous occaſion.

He

He could not but conſider the Treaty of Peace, which left France in poſſeſſion of ſuch extended territory on the Continent, as dangerous to this country, and as deluſive in itſelf. He therefore could not concur in the Addreſs moved for.

The *Biſhop of London* roſe to ſpeak only one word.—He was the decided friend of Peace. The people of this Country had ſeen nine years of war and two of famine, and he could not but rejoice that they were relieved from both.

Earl Fitzwilliam felt it inconſiſtent with his feelings and former conduct to give a ſilent vote upon the preſent occaſion. He had ever deprecated a Peace with Republican France, and he could not but do ſo now as much as he ever had done, particularly as the power of France was now ſo great.

The *Earl of St Vincent* declared he ſhould, to the lateſt hour of his life, recollect with pleaſure the part he had taken in bringing about the Peace, which he moſt ſincerely believed was advantageous to the country, and honourable to our Allies.

Lord Viſcount Nelſon expreſſed his opinion, that the Cape of Good Hope was by no means worth riſking any thing to retain; that it was of the greateſt importance to wreſt Malta from France, but of little value to England as an acquiſition, as our fleets could not at that ſtation watch the port of Toulon. The Peace he thought a good one, and that the Country owed much to his Majeſty, for his paternal care and goodneſs in bringing it about.

The *Marquis of Buckingham* ſpoke at ſome length againſt the Preliminaries, as generally inſecure, diſhonourable, and diſadvantageous in every point of view to the country.

The *Earl of Carnarvon* followed at ſome length on the ſame ſide.

Lord Hobart ſpoke at ſome length in defence of the Preliminaries, principally in anſwer to what had fallen from Lord Grenville. With reſpect to the Prince of Orange, Miniſters, he ſaid, had not been neglectful of his intereſts; the fact was, that a Treaty had been in forwardneſs in Berlin, and it was judged better for the intereſts of that Prince to abſtain in the preſent inſtance; indeed ſuch was the Prince's own opinion, and it was ſo arranged that the affair might be taken up again at the diſcuſſion of the Definitive Treaty.

The queſtion was now loudly called for, and their Lordſhips divided.

For the Addreſs, 94.—Proxies 20—114
Againſt it, 10.—Majority, 104.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, October 29.

Lord Lovaine roſe and moved the Addreſs—He was fully impreſſed, he ſaid, and he truſted in common with the Houſe, with the importance of the Communication they had juſt received from the Throne, conſidered with reſpect to the intereſts of the Country, and the glory of its arms. He did not doubt, he ſhould be joined by every one in heartfelt congratulation on the happy events which had been formerly announced, events which conſummated the Glory of the Britiſh Arms, ſecured the Intereſts, maintained inviolate the honour, and bid fair to increaſe and conſolidate the proſperity of the Britiſh Empire. It was with the utmoſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction he paid the tribute of applauſe to his Majeſty's Miniſters, who had at length terminated a war of nine years, with honour and advantage to the Country, and who had placed the Empire in a ſituation of indiſputed pre-eminence, by means which ſufficiently ſecured its intereſts, without compromiſing its honour, and maintained its honour without injuring its intereſts. He concluded with moving the Addreſs.

The Hon. *Mr Woodhouſe* ſeconded the motion.

Mr Fox ſaid, he did not riſe for the purpoſe of ſtating to the Houſe what might be his opinion with regard to different parts of the addreſs. He roſe for no other purpoſe than to expreſs the unfeigned pleaſure he experienced at the country's once more enjoying the advantages of peace. It was with a ſatisfaction no leſs than that of the Hon. Gentleman who ſeconded the addreſs, that he gave his unqualified vote in ſupport of it, and he expreſſed his joy and exultation at the termination of the war.

Mr Pitt roſe to expreſs as ſincerely the ſame ſentiments of ſatisfaction at the attainment of peace as thoſe the Houſe had juſt heard from the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite to him. It was a ſource of pleaſing reflection to him, that he ſhould be able, for the firſt time in his life, to concur with him in a vote of

thanks

thanks to his Majeſty on the firſt day of a ſeſſion for his gracious communication from the throne. He would not enter at large into the tranſactions now before the Houſe, and which his Majeſty had announced from the Throne, either as to the Pacification which had been concluded with the Northern Powers, or the ſignature to the Preliminaries with France; when either of theſe topics, and particularly the latter, ſhould be brought forward for diſcuſſion, he hoped he ſhould be found to agree with the Hon. Gentleman who had juſt preceded him on this occaſion, and that they ſhould both expreſs their approbation of that meaſure, altho' it was an approbation which would proceed perhaps from different reaſons; this was not the ſeaſon for the regular diſcuſſion of either, and yet he was anxious to declare the outline of his ſentiments on both theſe meaſures, which he ſaw, upon the whole, with great ſatisfaction; and he would add, that whatever criticiſm might be applied to inferior parts of theſe great tranſactions, or to whatever criticiſms they might be liable, they were on the whole, ſuch as afforded matter of great joy to this Country, and they entitled the Government which concluded them to eſteem and thanks.

Mr Windham ſaid, it was neceſſary to guard againſt the idea, that by a vote of unanimity, the Houſe was giving unconditional ſanction to the Treaty of Peace between this country and France. For one, he by no means aſſented to the terms of the Treaty. He had no heſitation in declaring, that he was as decidedly hoſtile to the Treaty as his Hon. Friend was favourable to it. It was with concern he felt himſelf obliged to diſſent from the general approbation and ſatisfaction with which this Peace had been received—it was with regret he was compelled to be a mourner in the houſe of joy—to wear the countenance of ſorrow in the preſence of mirth—and to deſpair at that which was the ſource of others' hopes. The Noble Lord, in moving the Addreſs, had called the Peace an Honourable Peace: The Noble Mover needed not to have introduced more than was aſked of him. He would not aſk him to ſay this was an honourable termination of the War—ſhew him that it was a *ſafe* Peace, as it regarded this country, and he would aſk no more. If Miniſters had been compelled to it by *Neceſſity*, which he did not believe, he ſhould ſay nothing, but only deplore in ſilence an event ſo humiliating.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Addington)* obſerved, that in the Addreſs there was no alluſion whatever to the terms of the treaty. It would have been highly indecorous to have expreſſed any opinion reſpecting the terms of a treaty not before the Houſe. If he entered into a diſcuſſion with his Hon. Friend, under the impreſſion of a different opinion, he at the ſame time would aſſure him that, although he did differ in ſentiment with him upon this important point, he was perſuaded that he was one of the moſt faithful guardians of the Conſtitution, one to whom the country was under great obligations, particularly for the part he had taken at an early period of the war, when he had joined in warning the country of the dangers with which it was threatened by the propagation of principles hoſtile to the exiſtence of all ſubordination and legitimate government. His Hon. friend had ſtated, that ſome unknown neceſſity might have been the cauſe—"I diſclaim the plea," ſaid Mr Addington; "I will be no party to ſuch a ſtatement. I do not ſeek my own juſtification, nor will my colleagues, I am perſuaded, ſeek theirs, in any ſuch way—that would be really undervaluing the Reſources of our Country. If inſtead of acceding to the terms agreed upon, and which are likely ſoon to be finally ſettled, the enemy had made it neceſſary for us to continue the conteſt, we ſhould, I am confident, have continued the conteſt; and I am confident alſo, that we ſhould have proved to the world that we have ſtill ſufficient Faculties and Reſources to maintain the Honour and preſerve the Security of the Britiſh Empire. I hope my juſtification, and that of my Colleagues, will be found in the actual ſtate of things, in which, I hope, it will appear we have had a prudent regard to the true intereſt of our country; and I aver alſo, that if we had not adviſed his Majeſty to conclude theſe terms, we ſhould not only have been wanting in what we owed to our Conſtituents, but of a groſs perverſion of our duty to his Majeſty as the Father of his People; and, above all, wanting in duty to the Country at large, and regardleſs of the univerſal happineſs of mankind, too long

long the victims of a deſtructive war. I truſt, now Peace is made, that for the repoſe of Europe, it may long continue."

Mr Sheridan—"I ſhall vote for the Addreſs, becauſe it is not as uſual an echo of the Speech. There are deſcriptions and characters in the Speech, which if re echoed in the Addreſs, ſhould not have had my vote. I hope the vote will be unanimous, though I fear, as the Right Honourable Gentleman ſeems to dread, that unanimity will be of ſhort duration—of this, indeed, I am ſure, that, if the people had liberty to ſpeak out, there never was leſs unanimity, *(a loud laugh.)* I differ with thoſe who call the terms glorious and honourable—I differ alſo with thoſe who think that Peace ſhould not have been made at all; it is a Peace every one is glad of, and no one is proud of; juſt ſuch a Peace as ſuch a war deſerved; it was the worſt war this country ever ſaw, and I do not know if, after ſuch a war, any man could have made a better Peace."

Lord Temple ſaid he had but very few words to utter, after the eloquent manner in which his Right Hon. Friend Mr Windham,) with whom he coincided, had ſpoken. To every word of the Addreſs he agreed. He was glad the Houſe was not aſked, by the very moderate terms of the Addreſs, to give Miniſters, who brought about the Peace, any ſupport whatever, and all he deſired was, not to be conſidered as pledged, by his vote this night, to ſupport any meaſure of Adminiſtration, particularly one which he could not approve; he meant that which included the terms and conditions of Peace.

Mr J. Martin concurred in approving the Peace, and gave his vote for the Addreſs, but begged it might be underſtood, that neither this approbation, nor this vote, was meant to convey an idea, that he did not wiſh to bring to puniſhment thoſe who had plunged the country in the war, and brought the Conſtitution into danger.

The motion on the Addreſs was then put and carried Unanimouſly.

Monthly Regiſter for Nov. 1801.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

London Gazette Extraordinary,
Thurſday, October 22.
Downing Street, Oct. 21.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received (in Duplicate) at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Alex-
MY LORD, *andria, Sept. 5, 1801.*

I have now the ſatisfaction to inform your Lordſhip, that the forts and town of Alexandria have ſurrendered to his Majeſty's troops, who, on the 2d inſtant, took poſſeſſion of the entrenched Camp, the heights above Pompey's Pillar, the Redoubt de Bain, and the fort Triangular. By the capitulation the garriſon are to be embarked for France in the courſe of ten days, provided the ſhipping is in a ſtate of preparation to receive them. The operations againſt the enemy's works commenced on the 17th of Auguſt. Major-General Coote embarked with a ſtrong corps on the inundation in the night between the 16th and 17th of Auguſt. He effected his landing to the weſtward of Alexandria with little or no oppoſition, and immediately inveſted the ſtrong caſtle of Marabout, ſituated at the entrance of the weſtern harbour of Alexandria.

On the eaſt ſide of the town two attacks were made to get poſſeſſion of ſome heights in front of the entrenched poſition of the enemy. I entruſted the conduct of the attack againſt their right to Major-General Cradock; and that againſt their left to Major-General Moore. Theſe two Officers perfectly executed my intentions, and performed the ſervice committed to their care with much preciſion and ability. The action was neither obſtinate nor ſevere, and our loſs is but ſmall; but it afforded one more opportunity to diſplay the promptneſs of Britiſh Officers, and the heroiſm

heroiſm of Britiſh Soldiers. A part of General Doyle's Brigade, the 30th regiment, (but under the immediate command of Colonel Spencer,) had taken poſſeſſion of a hill in front of the enemy's right. General Menou, who was in perſon in that part of the French entrenched camp, directly oppoſite to our poſt, ordered about a Six Hundred men to make a ſortie, to drive us from our poſition.—The enemy advanced in column with fixed bayonets and without firing a ſhot, till they got very cloſe to the 30th regiment, to whom Col. Spencer gave an immediate order to charge, tho' they did not conſiſt of more than Two Hundred men; he was obey with a ſpirit and a determination worthy the higheſt panegyric. The enemy were driven back to their entrenchments in the greateſt confuſion—they had many killed and wounded, and ſeveral taken priſoners.

On the night between the 18th and 19th, Major-General Coote opened batteries againſt the caſtle of Marabout; an attack was alſo made from the ſea by ſeveral Turkiſh corvettes, and the launches and boats of the fleet, under the guidance of the Hon. Capt. Cochrane; great perſeverence and exertions were required to get up heavy guns through a difficult and almoſt impracticable country; but the troops executed this painful and arduous ſervice with ſuch zeal and continued firmneſs, that the fort capitulated in the night of the 21ſt; the garriſon conſiſted of about One Hundred and Eighty men, and were commanded by a Chef de Brigade.

On the morning of the 22d, Major-General Coote, marched from Marabout to attack a ſtrong corps poſted in his front, in order to cover the approach to Alexandria; the arrangements of that excellent Officer appear to have been able and judicious, and were attended with the moſt complete ſucceſs; he drove the enemy every where, though ſtrongly poſted, and in a country which oppoſed uncommon obſtacles to the progreſs of troops. The French ſuffered extremely in the action, and retreated in much confuſion, leaving their wounded and ſeven pieces of cannon behind them.

On the 24th, batteries where opened againſt the Redoubt de Bain; and on the 25th, at night, Major-General Coote ſurpriſed the enemy's advanced poſts, when ſeven Officers and fifty men were taken priſoners; this ſervice was gallantly performed by Lieut.-Col. Smith, with the 1ſt battalion of the 20th regiment, and a ſmall detachment of Dragoons under the orders of Lieut. Kelly, of the 26th. The enemy endeavoured to regain poſſeſſion of the ground from which they had been driven, but were repulſed with loſs.

On the morning of the 26th we opened four batteries on each ſide of the town againſt the entrenched camp of the French, which ſoon ſilenced their fire, and induced them to withdraw many of their guns.

On the 27th, in the evening, Gen. Menou ſent an Aid-de-Camp to requeſt an Armiſtice for Three Days, in order to give time to prepare a capitulation, which, after ſome difficulties and delays, was ſigned on the 2d of September.

I have the honour to incloſe a copy of the Capitulation, (ſee p. 227.) and alſo a liſt of the number of perſons for whom the enemy have required ſhipping; by this it appears, that the total of the garriſon of Alexandria conſiſted of upwards of *Eight Thouſand Soldiers*, and *One Thouſand Three Hundred Sailors*.

This arduous and important ſervice has at length been brought to a concluſion. The exertions of individuals have been ſplendid and meritorious. I regret that the bounds of a diſpatch will not allow me ſpecify the whole, or to mention the name of every perſon who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the public ſervice. I have received the greateſt ſupport and aſſiſtance from the General Officers of the Army. The conduct of the troops of every deſcription has been exemplary in the higheſt degree; there has been much to applaud and nothing to reprehend; their order and regularity in the camp have been as conſpicuous as their courage in the field. To the Quarter-Maſter General Lieutenant Colonel Anſtruther I owe much for his unwearied induſtry and zeal in the public ſervice, and for the aid, advice, and co-operation, which he has at all times afforded me. Brigadier-General Lawſon, who commanded the artillery, and Captain Bryce, the Chief Engineer, have both great merit in their different departments. The local ſituation of Egypt preſents obſtacles of a moſt ſerious kind to military operations on an extended ſcale. The ſkill and perſeverance of thoſe two Officers have overcome difficulties

culties which at firſt appeared almoſt inſurmountable.

Lieut.-Col. Lindenthal, who has always acted with the Turks, deſerves my utmoſt acknowledgements; his activity and diligence have been unremitted, and he has introduced amongſt them an order and regularity which does him the higheſt honour.

During the courſe of the long ſervice on which we have been engaged, Lord Keith has, at all times, given me the moſt able aſſiſtance and counſel. The labour and fatigue of the navy have been continued and exceſſive; it has not been of one day or of one week, but for months together. In the Bay of Aboukir, on the New Inundation, and on the Nile, for one hundred and ſixty miles, they have been employed without intermiſſion, and have ſubmitted to many privations with a chearfulneſs and patience highly creditable to them, and advantageous to the public ſervice.

Sir Sidney Smith had originally the Command of the ſeamen who landed from the fleet; he continued on ſhore till after the capture of Roſetta, and returned on board the Tigre a ſhort time before the appearance of Admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron on the coaſt. He was preſent in the three actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21ſt of March, when he diſplayed that ardour of mind for the ſervice of his country, and that noble intrepidity for which he has been ever ſo conſpicuous. Capt. Stevenſon, of the Europa, ſucceeded him, and I have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with his zeal and conduct. The crews of the gunboats diſplayed great gallantry, under his guidance, in the new inundation; and much approbation is alſo due to the Naval Officers who acted under his orders.

Capt. Preſsland of the Regulus has had the direction for many months paſt of all Greek ſhips in our employment, and of thoſe belonging to the Commiſſariot. He has been active, zealous, and indefatigable, and merits my warmeſt approbation. I muſt therefore beg leave particularly to recommend this old and meritorious Officer to your Lordſhip's protection.

Allow me to expreſs an humble hope, that the Army in Egypt have gratified the warmeſt wiſhes and expectations of their country. To them every thing is due, and to me nothing. It was my fate to ſucceed a man who created ſuch a ſpirit and eſtabliſhed ſuch a diſcipline amongſt them, that little has been left for me to perform, except to follow his maxims, and to endeavour to imitate his conduct.

This diſpatch will be delivered to your Lordſhip by Colonel Abercrom'y, an Officer of conſiderable ability, and worthy of the great name which he bears. He will one day, I truſt, emulate the virtue and talents of his never-ſufficiently-to-be-lamented Father.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. Hutchison, Lieut.Gen.

(*End of the Gazettes*)

ENGLAND.

Norwich.

Forgery.—A very extraordinary Forgery has recently been diſcovered at Norwich, by a young Lady of that City. Miſs —— laſt week went to the Bank of Gurney and Co. and preſented a Draft of 40cl. for payment, purporting to be drawn upon that houſe by Mr Evans, of Kirby. On looking at the Draft, Mr Gurney remarked to the Lady, that this was not according to the manner in which Mr E. had hitherto drawn his bills. Miſs—— aſked, "how ſo?" He replied, becauſe he never knew him to draw upon a ſtamp before.; and that he always ſigned Thomas Brown Evans, and not Thos. B. Evans, as appeared the ſignature of the preſent bill. Miſs —— perſiſting, however, that it was drawn and ſigned by Mr Evans, ſhe was required to call the next morning, and went away. Mr Evans was immediately ſent for, and being ſhewn it by the Banker, declared the bill not to have been drawn by him, and agreed to await the iſſue of Miſs ——'s application in the morning; but ſoon after returning, he aſked to look at the bill again, when, upon receiving it, he is ſaid, under the preſſing influence of his humanity, to have put it into the fire.—The affair might probably have reſted here, had not Miſs ——, on going home, voluntarily declared to her family the fraudulent attempt that ſhe had made, with all the circumſtances that had paſſed upon the ſubject at the Bank: the conſequence was, that her family, conſiſting of a father, mother, two ſiſters, and herſelf, left Norwich on Monday (Nov. 16.) for Yarmouth, and thence embarked for Hamburgh in the courſe of that evening. Until

Until this extraordinary event, Miſs —, who is beautiful and accompliſhed, was highly eſteemed for the amiableneſs of her manners; her eldeſt ſiſter, a ſhort time ſince, was married to a Field Officer in the Army. The family thus involved in extreme diſtreſs, being in eaſy, if not affluent circumſtances, and the author of their miſery having diſcovered no propenſity to extravagance, it is difficult to aſcertain the motive that occaſioned this extraordinary attempt, which Miſs —— herſelf refuſes to declare.

SCOTLAND.

GREENOCK, *Nov.* 18.

One of the paſſage boats coming from Glaſgow yeſterday, was upſet in a ſudden ſquall oppoſite the 5 mile ſtone, and went almoſt immediately to the bottom. There were Seventeen paſſengers in the cabin, including two children, beſides the maſter, and two men, every one of whom, except the maſter, periſhed. He was picked up by a ſloop, which was a little way a-head, but inſtantly turned round, on perceiving this ſcene of diſtreſs, of which the paſſengers in the mail coach, then on the road, were ſpectators, without being able to render any aſſiſtance. The maſter whoſe name is Gillies, was carried to Port-Glaſgow, where he lay for ſome time in a weakly condition, but he is now on the recovery. The body of a woman, who was one of the paſſengers, came on ſhore near Port-Glaſgow.—The following are the only perſons whoſe names Gillies the maſter knew, Daniel Gibſon, ſeaman, and Robert Gardner, hat-maker, both of Glaſgow; a young woman of the name of Morriſon, belonging to Mull, on her way home; —— O'May, a linen draper; a man who was coming to be gardener to Mr Foſter, ſurgeon at Port-Glaſgow; a ſerjeant of the Clanalpin Fencibles and his wife. Robert Gardner kept a hat-ſhop in the Trongate, Glaſgow, has left a wife and ſix children, the youngeſt of whom is only 4 months old, the eldeſt 9 years, and an aged mother, who were all dependent on him for ſupport.

EDINBURGH, *Nov.* 30.

The Magiſtrates and Council have appointed Mr William Purcell keeper of the tolbooth of Canongate, in room of Mr T. Tibbets, who has reſigned.

William Sherriff, ſmith, has been ſerved with an indictment to ſtand trial before the High Court of Juſticiary, for being concerned in a riot which took place in this city in October laſt.

The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of Edinburgh, have ſent off a memorial to the Lords of the Treaſury, praying that the prohibition againſt diſtilling from corn and malt may be continued.

The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures. the Merchants Houſe, and the Trades Houſe of Glaſgow, and the Magiſtrates of Paiſley, have tranſmitted to the Lords of the Treaſury, memorials againſt the re-commencement of the diſtilleries.

The Magiſtrates and Town Council of Dundee, have tranſmitted a memorial to the Lords of the Treaſury, praying that the prohibition againſt diſtillation from corn and malt may be continued. The nine incorporated trades of that town have tranſmitted a ſimilar application, and expreſs their hopes that other corporations in the different Royal Burghs may be induced to follow their example.

We underſtand, that letters have been received from London, which mention, that Mr Addington has declared, in conſequence of the great riſe in the price of grain, that the diſtilleries will not be allowed to work.—*Glaſgow Courier.*

Nov. 11. The area of the ſunk ſtorey of that houſe now taking down in Bank Street, was ſold by public roup. It is 40 feet in front. The upſet price was 200l. and it ſold at 500l.

13. George Piper, waiter with Mr Moir, Vintner in Muſſelburgh, was committed to the tolbooth of this city, accuſed of the murder of David White, hoſtler to Mr Moir, by knocking him down with a poker.

16. The chief Magiſtrate of Leith ſentenced the town-drummer and one of the town officers to be impriſoned, for poſting up play-bills in different parts of the town on Sunday. We have lately ſeen principles propagated tending to ſet aſide all reſpect for the Sabbath: but every perſon who regards that ſacred inſtitution, muſt admire and approve the checking of ſuch proceedings.

16. The Right Hon. Lord Craig was elected Lord Rector of the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

17. James Begg, painter, was committed to the tolbooth of this city, by warrant of the Sheriff. He is accuſed of

of breaking into a warehouſe belonging to his Majeſty's Printers, and ſtealing ſeveral bundles of printed books, paper, &c.—alſo of ſtealing from a Stationer's warehouſe on the South Bridge.

Nov. 18. The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates and Council reſolved to petition the Lords of the Treaſury, to extend the Bounty on the Fiſheries to thoſe which are brought into the market of Edinburgh.

23. Andrew Laurie, lately a letter-carrier in the Poſt-Office, Edinburgh, for apprehending of whom, as guilty of abſtracting money from letters, a reward has been repeatedly offered by advertiſement, was apprehended at Greenock, and committed to jail. He had taken his paſſage for Liverpool, and was on board the veſſel, when a woman who had come from Edinburgh along with him, and whom it ſeems, he intended to abandon, gave ſuch information to the Poſtmaſter of Greenock as led to his being ſecured. He has been brought to Edinburgh by Mr Williamſon the Meſſenger.

25. The Preſbytery of Edinburgh met here, and made choice of the Rev. Mr Ritchie, Miniſter of St Andrew's Church, to be Moderator for the enſuing half year.

26. The Rev. Mr David Dickſon, was admitted one of the Miniſters of the New North Church of this City—The Rev. Mr Ritchie preached and preſided.

BIRTHS.

Lady George Cavendiſh, a ſon: as ſhe was returning to Edinburgh from Eaſtbourne, in Suſſex, her Ladyſhip was taken ill at Uckfield; aſſiſtance being at hand, her Ladyſhip was removed to the houſe of a neighbouring ſurgeon.

At Swinnerton, the Lady of Viſcount Southwell, a ſon and heir.

At Hill, the Lady of Capt. Walker of the Royal Navy, a ſon.

The Lady of Dr Robinſon, Doctors Commons, a ſon.

At Everingham, the Lady of M. Conſtable Maxwell, Eſq. a daughter.

At Hampton, the Lady of Charles Drummond, Eſq. a ſon.

Oct. 5. The Lady of the Rev. Mr Charles Aliſon, Orkney, a ſon.

23. Mrs Hay, Dingwall, a daughter.

28. At Huntington, the Lady of Rear-Admiral Deans, a daughter.

—. Mrs Walter Scott, Caſtle-ſtreet, Edinburgh, a ſon.

Nov. 3. The Lady of James Haig, of Bemerſyde, a ſon.

Nov. 4. Janet Wilſon, wife of J. Dunlop, weaver at Provan-hall, in the Barony pariſh, Glaſgow, three children, viz. one boy and two girls. The boy and one of the girls, with the mother, lively and doing well, the other girl rather weakly.

5. Mrs Robertſon Scott, a ſon, at Benholm.

6. Mrs Fergusſon, of Balyoukan, a ſon.

8. The Lady of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, a daughter.

10. Mrs Robſon, wife of Charles Robſon, Eſq. Belford, a ſon.

13. At Liverpool, Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie, a ſon.

—. The Hon. Mrs Captain Hunter, a ſon.

19. Lady Doune, a daughter.

20. Mrs Oliphant of Gaſk, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Jamaica, Mr William Preaſt, to Mrs Angus.

At London, James Macmaſter, of Guildford-ſtreet, Eſq. to Miſs Roberts, of Southampton-buildings.

At London, James Grant, Eſq. of Cheapſide, to Miſs Smith, eldeſt daughter of Robert Smith, Eſq of Aldersgate-ſtreet.

At Greenwich, Lieut. Lloyd, of the Artillery, to Miſs Campbell, fourth daughter of Robert Campbell, Eſq. of Blackheath.

In Huntingdon Place, Captain Terſdale, of the Dragoon Guards, to Miſs Mary Ann Stewart.

At Mortlake, Robert Melvil, Eſq. of Amſterdam, to Miſs Skurray, of Wakefield.

At Broomrig, Alex. Key, Eſq. merchant in London, to Miſs Denholm, eldeſt daughter of William Denholm, Eſq. of Gullyhill.

Mr Wm. Garnet, aged 66, to Miſs Philipſon, aged 22, both of Croſthwaite, in Weſtmoreland.

The Rev. John Kennedy, Curate of Kimcotte, to Mrs Storace, widow of the late celebrated Compoſer.

At Manchester, Frederick Colquhoun, Eſq. of London, to Miſs Jane Hanſon.

Oct. 23. At Seaſide, Mr James Webſter, at Fowlis, to Miſs Agnes Hunter, eldeſt daughter of James Hunter of Seaſide, Eſq.

25. William Glen Johnſton, Eſq. of Nottingham-place, to Miſs Harriet M. H. Richardſon, ſiſter of Sir George Richardſon, Bart. of the 64th regiment.

27. At Leith, Mr Charles Steuart, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Margaret Lindeſay, daughter of the late James Lindeſay, Eſq. wine-merchant.

28. At Inverneſs, Mr Donald Fraſer, of the Cuſtom-houſe, to Miſs Ann Haig, eldeſt daughter of Mr William Haig, of the Inverneſs Royal Academy.

29. At London, the Rev. Thomas Baker, of Crowhurſt, in Suſſex, to Miſs Anne Gledſtanes, daughter of Col. Gledſtanes.

Oct.

Oct. 30. At Kelſo, Mr Jas. Murray, Architect, to Miſs Margaret M'Dougall, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Dr Thomas M'Dougall, miniſter of the goſpel at Mackerſton.

—. At Edinburgh; John Bathe, Eſq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th regiment of foot, to Miſs Iſabella Stenhouſe, ſecond daughter of Capt. John Stenhouſe, late of the 20th regiment of foot.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr James Heriot, merchant, Leith, to Miſs Margaret Heriot, daughter of the late Thomas Heriot, Eſq.

Nov. 1. Mr Paton, of the Commercial Academy, to Miſs Mary Crawford, daughter of Mr Crawford, Cameron Bank.

—. At St. Andrews, Francis Jeffrey, Eſq. Advocate, to Miſs Catharine Wilſon, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Wilſon, Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory in that Univerſity.

2. Mr John Bell, jun. merchant in Paiſley, to Miſs Elliot Montgomerie, of that place.

3. At Sands, Dr James Davidſon, phyſician at Dunfermline, to Miſs Charlotte Johnſton, daughter of the late James Johnſton, Eſq. of Sands.

4. At Campbelltown, Daniel Clerk, Eſq. merchant, to Miſs Iſabella Campbell, daughter of the late Dr Lachlan Campbell.

6. At Pierſhill, near Edinburgh, Richard Aynſworth, Eſq. of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Miſs Leatham, daughter of Major Leatham, of ſaid regiment.

7. At Dornoch, Captain Robert Sutherland, of the Royal Invalids, to Miſs Chriſtina Bethune, eldeſtdaughter of the Rev. Mr John Bethune.

8. At Collen, Ireland, Sir James Blackwood, Bart. to the Hon. Miſs Foſter, only daughter of the Right Hon. John Foſter.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr James Scott, manufacturer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Jeſſy Young daughter of the Rev. Dr John Young, Hawick.

13. At Cathcart, near Glaſgow, Mr Robert Speid, writer to the Signet, to Miſs Iſabella Hall, daughter of the deceaſed James Hall, Eſq. of Millholm.

16. At Glaſgow, Mr John Munton, from Market Harbro, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Janet Chriſtie, daughter of the deceaſed Mr J. Chriſtie, merchant in Paiſley.

—. At Kerſehill Houſe, Mr Walter Clark, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Agnes Ramſay, daughter of Alexander Ramſay, Eſq. banker in Falkirk.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr James Anderſon, jun. writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Helen Marſhall, only daughter of Mr John Marſhall, of the Ship Bank, Glaſgow.

DEATHS.

At Madras, Eaſt Indies, Captain James Darling, late of Edinburgh, commander of the ſhip Sylph.

Lately, in Egypt, Captain Ponſonby Moore, of the 20th regiment, brother to Arthur Moore, Eſq. M. P. an officer who had been in active ſervice throughout the whole courſe of the war; and who, after having ſurvived the ſeveral battles in Egypt which ended with ſo much glory to the Britiſh forces, fell a victim to fatigue and ſickneſs at the moment he was about to reach the reward of his ſervices in peace and well deſerved promotion.

In Spain, the celebrated Count Rice, who many years ago killed Count Barry in a duel. He was found dead in his bed, and his death is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by ſuffocation.

At Dublin, Mr John Turner, Agent for Tranſports: he was tranſacting buſineſs at the Pigeon houſe, and had his foot in the ſtirrup to return home, when the firſt artillery gun was fired on account of the Peace—his horſe took fright, threw him to a conſiderable diſtance, and fractured his ſkull: thus, an event which gave joy to all Europe, plunged an hitherto happy family into the moſt poignant diſtreſs.

At Ardwick, near Mancheſter, Mrs Graham.

Lately, at Marſden Chapel, near Colne, James Burrows, aged 78; alſo on the ſame day, his wife, Mary Burrows, aged 78; and on the preceding evening, Jane Burrows, their grand-daughter. They were all interred in one grave, at Marſden church.

At Potton, the ſon of Mr Fowler, of the Roſe and Crown, a youth of 14 years of age; his death was occaſioned by eating too many green nuts.

Mr James Ribbeck, of Meſbury Farm, near Shafteſbury. On his returning home from Freſhford, near Bath, whither he had been to pay his rent to his landlord, he unfortunately fell from his horſe, and was killed on the ſpot.

At Padſtow, Cornwall, Mr Praten, Attorney at Law. He went to bed in perfect health, and was found dead in the morning.

James Farmer, Eſq. of Cumberland-place. This Gentleman bequeathed large perſonal property to the Society for maintaining and educating poor Orphans of clergymen, till of age to be put an apprentice.

At Woodhall, Yorkſhire, Mrs Maria Elizabeth Graham, a maiden lady of a large fortune, the bulk of which ſhe has left to the ſon of two ſervants who have lived with her for ſeveral years.

Lately, Mr James Smith, a reſpectable farmer,

farmer, of Langford. He was returning from Braintree fair, when his horſe fell with him, and he was killed on the ſpot.

Major Impey, of the 6th Regt. eldeſt ſon of Sir Elija Impey, at Quebec, in conſequence of a wound which he received in a duel with Lieutenant ——, of the ſame Regiment.

Mrs Davidſon, wife of Dr Iſaac Davidſon, miniſter of Whithorn.

Miſs Baxter, at Shrewſbury, of a decline. She was the laſt of five ſiſters, who, within a ſhort period, have fallen victims to the ſame complaint.

Lately, Mr Dawſon, farmer, of Aſh Bocking. He was loading his waggon in his barley field, which moving on ſuddenly, he fell from it, and received ſo much injury, as to cauſe his death.

Lately, in his 81ſt year, the Rev. Owen Manning, B. D. Vicar of Godalming, in Surry. When this Gentleman was a ſtudent at the Univerſity of Oxford, he fell ſick of the ſmall-pox, and was ſuppoſed to die of it; in conſequence of which he was laid out. His affectionate father having left the room, thought he would return, and take a laſt view of the youth; and looking very ſtedfaſtly on the countenance, he thought he perceived ſomething very uncommon, and fancied he ſaw ſigns of life.—The more he looked, the more he was convinced. He accordingly ordered proper means to be uſed with the body, and the youth was reſtored to life, and in a ſhort time to perfect health. He has ſince had ſeveral children; and about ſixty years have been added to his life.

Lately, at Sefton, near Liverpool, in the 80th year of his age, the Rev. R. Rothwell, M. A. Rector of that place; ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed of property to the amount of 300 000l.

At his ſeat at Oakhill, near Liverpool, Mr Walker, the rich Weſt India merchant. His munificence was unbounded, and his benevolence very widely extended around his manſion in the country.

At Arbroath Miſs Nicholas Ouchterlony.

At Earlſton, Mrs Dalziel, wife of the Rev. Mr Dalziel, miniſter of the goſpel there.

Mrs Norris, wife of Mr Alexander Norris, jun. manufacturer, Glaſgow.

Mr Alexander Brown, merchant in Edinburgh.

At Chingleput, near Madras, in November laſt, Lieut. Thomas Simpſon, Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, only ſon of the late Convener Simpſon, Edinburgh.

In the Eaſt Indies, November laſt, John Shaw Stewart, third ſon of Mr David Stewart, W. S.

In December laſt, at Macao, in China, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Major John Munro, in the ſervice of the Hon. E. India Company.

Patrick Begbie, younger of Caſtlehill, at Midnapore, in the Eaſt Indies, the 1ſt February laſt.

Lieut. William Monteath of the 12th Regiment, 2d battalion Native Infantry, on the Madras eſtabliſhment, ſon of Mr Walter Monteath, merchant in Glaſgow, on the 24th February laſt, in the Catiote country.

At St. Vincents, in March laſt, Mr James Watt, merchant, ſon of the late Mr James Watt, tobacconiſt in Glaſgow.

At Calcutta, on the 11th of April laſt, Mr James Saunders, eldeſt ſon of the deceaſed Mr James Saunders, writer to the ſignet.

At Bombay, in May laſt, Arthur Andrew Forbes Mitchell, Eſq. of Thainſton.

On the 18th of June laſt, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the 17th year of his age, Mr Nugent Herriot, a Cadet in the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice. This young gentleman was a paſſenger for Madras on board the True Briton Eaſt Indiaman, commanded by Captain Clarke, and fell a victim to a fever which prevailed on board that ſhip.

At Tobago, in July laſt, Mr Thomas Steel, ſon of Mr Robert Steel, writer in Lanark.

At Roſetta, in the month of July laſt, of a wound received in the battle of the 13th of March, in Egypt, Lieutenant-Col. M'Douall, of the 79th regiment.

At Philadelphia, on the 3d of July laſt, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, William Thomſon, Eſq. of Jamaica, eldeſt ſon of the late Bailie William Thomſon, of Aberdeen.

On the 14th of July laſt, off the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ſhip Cornwallis, Lieut.-Col. Walker, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, on his return from Bengal, after an abſence of thirty years from his native country.

On the 16th of July, at the Cape of Good Hope, in his way to Madras, Mr George Kemp, Jun.

On the 10th of July laſt, at his houſe, Riſſell-hall, St. Mary's, Jamaica, much and juſtly regretted, Mr Allan M'Laine, youngeſt ſon of Allan M'Laine, Kilmorie.

At Surinam, on the 27th of July laſt, after a few days illneſs, Captain Alexander M'Kellar, of the ſhip Active, of Greenock.

On the 8th of Auguſt laſt, at Raymond-hall, Jamaica, after a few days illneſs, which ſhe bore with becoming fortitude, Mrs Ann Spalding, wife of Stewart Spalding

ding of Hall's-Delight, Esq and second daughter of the late Mr Charles Spalding, merchant, Edinburgh.—A young Lady who adorned the piety of a Christian, with manners the most unaffected and endearing.

James Duff, eldest son of Lachlan Duff, Esq writer to the Signet, in the West Indies on the 18th August last.

Sept. 5. At St Martins, of the yellow fever, the Hon. Capt. David Ramsay, 1st battalion of the Royals.

14. At Carradell, Mrs Campbell of Carradell.

—. At Idoch, Mr James May.

17. At London, Major Archibald Mitchell, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

—. At Alnwick, Charles Peter Darriqueave, Esq. late of Ilderton His father was a Captain in the Guards; his grandfather was a natural son of King Charles II.; he was a nephew to the late Mrs Dent, mother to the present Sir Digby Dent, Bart.

—. At Dorchester, Colonel James Grant, late of the 49th regiment.

18. At his son's house, in New Bondstreet, London, Mr Thomas Stewart.

19. At Applecross, Thomas Mackenzie, Esq. of Applecross.

—. Mrs Bryce, wife of the Rev. Pat. Bryce, at Carmyllie

22. At her house in Duke-street, St. James's, London, Mrs Mary Campbell, in the 78th year of her age.

—. At Streatham, Mrs Harding, wife of Mr Anthony Harding, of Pall-Mall, London, aged 47; and on the 25th, Miss Lowe, niece to the above, aged 22. Extreme anxiety, and fatigue from attending a child dangerously ill brought on a fever, which terminated both their existence in less than a fortnight.

23. Henry Riddell, Esq. merchant in Glasgow,

—. At Glasgow, Mrs Janet Dick, widow of the late Mr William Boyle, merchant there.

—. At Kirkton, aged 85, Mrs Craig, relict of Mr Thomas Craig of Kirkton.

—. At Forfar, the Rev Andrew Bruce, minister of the gospel at Brechin, in the 79th year of his age, and 45th of his ministry.

—. At Galston, Mr Robert Dunlop, Student of Philosophy.

24. At Edinburgh, Major Robert Wallace, of the 17th regiment of foot, eldest son of Alexander Wallace, Esq. Banker there.

—. Mrs Innes, an aged gentlewoman in Rothes. Rising early in the morning and going to see if her corn, on the bank of the Spey, was fit for leading, she unluckily fell into the river, and was drowned.

Sept. 25. At Symington Manse, Mrs Margaret Moodie, wife of the Rev. James Somerville.

26. At Bothwell Park, Mr James Hamilton, one of the partners of the house of Messrs. Young, Trotter, Hamilton, and Trotter

27. At Old Deer, Mrs Biddie, wife of Mr Gilbert Biddie.

—. At Slateford, near Edinburgh, Mrs Scott of Gala.

28. At his house in Edinburgh Castle, Benjamin Bartlet, Esq who did his duty as Store keeper 48 years, with fidelity and accuracy.

29, At Dumfries, Miss Culton, daughter of the late —— Culton, Esq of Auchnabony.

—. At Brechin, Lieut. James Gibb, late of the 72d regiment.

Oct. 1. At Glasgow, Mr Gilbert Lang, farmer in Nether Inch.

—. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, the Right Hon and Rev. Lionel Smythe, 7th Viscount of Strangford.

2. Mr Thomas Brown, merchant, Edinburgh.

—. Mr Joseph Mack, of the Sheriff Clerk's Office.

—. At Auchtermairney, Mrs Lundin, of Auchtermairney.

3. At Grange House, John M'Miken, Esq. of Kilsaintninian.

—. Of a consumption, at Beverley, in Yorkshire, Miss Young, only daughter of Thomas Young, Esq of Newton Lodge, in the neighbourhood of Dumfries.

4. Mr James Crindle, of Taplow, in consequence of slipping down a step at Amersham, with a pipe in his hand, the end of which entered the socket of his eye, and caused a mortification.

—. At Leith, Mr Alexander Sommervail, merchant.

—. At the Manse of Symington, the Rev. Mr W. Logan, minister of that parish.

—. Alexander Macdougal, Esq of Macdougal, at Dunollie.

6. A youth, apprentice to Mr Martin, ship builder, of Leith His death was occasioned by a rusty nail running into his foot.

—. At Glasgow, the Rev. Mr John Kennedy, of Auchteraw, much regretted.

—. At Lavorickbank, Mr Alexander Anderson, of Laverockbank.

7. In Duke-street, St. James's, London, in

in the 9th year of his age, Sir William Hay, Bart. The title devolves to his firſt couſin, the infant ſon of the late Colonel Lewis Hay, who was killed at the Helder.

8. At Bowhill Houſe, near Selkirk, Mrs Scott, wife of Mr Scott, late of Bowcheſter.

Oct. 9. At Selkirk, aged upwards of 80, Mrs Sibbald, widow of Mr Sibbald, late of Whitelaw.

10. At Edinburgh Caſtle, Major Straton, Commanding Royal Engineer in North Britain; and on the 13th, his eldeſt child, Miſs Sophia Straton.

11. At Perth, Mr William Stewart, manufacturer.

—. At Kinnettles, Alex. Bower, Eſq. of Kincaldrum.

—. At Greenock, Hugh Parker, Eſq. late of Lisbon, ſon of John Parker, Eſq. of Kilmarnock.

12. At Overſingland, Lanarkſhire, Mr Thomas Gibſon, Storemaſter, in his 81ſt year.

—. At the Manſe of Southend, Mrs M'Keich, wife of the Rev. John M'Keich.

—. Suddenly, at Hull, Capt. John Brown, maſter of the Manchеſter, of that port.—He had walked with a friend to ſee the illumination, went home, and expired almoſt immediately.

13. At Blandford, Dr Richard Pulteney, an eminent phyſician and naturaliſt.

—. At London, of a cancer in her mouth, and tongue, the Counteſs of Holderneſſe, at the advanced age of 80.

—. In conſequence of a fall from his horſe, John M'Kie, Eſq. late of Auchenſouſ.

14. Suddenly, Mr Lang, gunner of the St Antoine, of 80 guns, in Portſmouth harbour, to which he was appointed from a frigate, by Sir J. Saumarez; but the Lords of the Admiralty refuſing to confirm the appointment, and ordering him to rejoin his former ſhip, he immediately exclaimed, "It will break my heart!" and ſo poignantly was he affected by the diſappointment, that he died in two hours after.

15. At Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Maſterton.

—. Miſs Letitia Macky, daughter of Robert Macky, Eſq. Marden-hill.

16. Mrs Macdonald, wife of Dr A. Macdonald, Phyſician in Taunton, and 3d daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron Ord.

17. Mrs Simpſon, wife to Mr William Simpſon, clothier in Aberdeen.

— A ſon of Mr Robinſon, of Wolverhampton. He was ſhot in the ham with the wadding from a ſmall cannon, during the rejoicings for the news of peace on Monday the 5th inſt. which brought on a locked jaw, that proved fatal.

Oct. 18. At Eagleſcairne, Patrick Lindſay, of Eagleſcairne, Eſq. aged 82.

—. At her houſe in George's Street, Edinburgh, Mrs Wilkie, widow of John Wilkie, of Foulden Eſq.

19. At the Manſe of Alneſs, Roſsſhire, the Rev. Mr Angus Bethune.

21. At his houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare, London, two months after the death of his wife, and infant ſon, the Hon. John Cochrane.

—. At Stirling, Alexander Jeffray, Eſq. of Glaſſingall.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Burt, widow of the late Henry Burt, of Eaſter Ballado.

24. At Redriepark, Mr George Provan, merchant in Glaſgow.

—. At his father's houſe, Great Ealing, Mr Charles Douglas.

25. At Auldhouſe, Mrs Montgomery, lately of Lainſhaw.

—. Mr Archibald Aitken, Seſſion Clerk, and late one of the Magiſtrates of Canongate.

25. Mrs Thomſon, wife of the Rev. Dr Thomſon, miniſter of the New Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh.

—. The wife of Mr Erſkine, a reſpectable ſadler in York. She had for a long time laboured under a dejection of ſpirits, and precipitated herſelf from a conſiderable height at the back part of the houſe, into the River Ouſe. The only motive to which this affecting event can be aſcribed, is the ſucceſſive loſs of all her children and many friends.

26. Jonathan Forbes, of Brux, aged 91.

28. At Cumbernauld Houſe, the Right Hon. Ann Lady Elphinſtone, widow of the late John Lord Elphinſtone.

29. At London, Capt. Patrick Scott, of Edinburgh, in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

—. Adam M'Glaſhan, merchant in Glaſgow.

—. At Leith, Mrs Spark, widow of Mr Spark, ſurgeon, St Andrews.

—. At Hamburgh, in his 18th year, Mr David Mitchell, only ſon of the late David Mitchell, Eſq of Upper Wimpole ſtreet, London, and nephew to William Mitchell, Eſq. Brown's ſquare, Edinburgh.

30. At Bruntsfield Links, Alex. Paul, aged 85 years. He was at the battle of Fontenoy as a ſoldier, where his cartridge-box and part of his coat were carried away by a cannon ball, and a muſket ball paſſed through his hat. He had the penſion for 44 years, and was reſpected by all who knew him.

31. At Arbroath, Mr William Sharpey, merchant.

Nov. 1. At Dunnottar, Alexander Allardyce, Eſq. of Dunnottar, member of Parliament

liament for the Aberdeen diſtrict of Burghs.

Nov. 2. The Rev. John Bird, Rector of Plumland, Cumberland.

3. At Buxton, where he went for the recovery of his health, the Hon. Capt. Hamilton Lindſay, brother to the Earl of Craufurd.

4. At her ſon's houſe at Shopperton, in the county of Northumberland, Mrs Dorothy Collingwood, widow of the deceaſed Walter Ker, Eſq. of Littledean.

—. At the Manſe of Comrie, the Rev. Mr Hugh M'Diarmed, miniſter of Comrie.

—. At Kilmarnock, Mr Andrew Shaw, ſon of the Rev. Mr Andrew Shaw, miniſter of Craigie.

5. At Borrowſtounneſs, Archibald Stewart, Eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms there.

6. At Montroſe, Mrs Clementina Young, daughter of David Young, Eſq. of Auldbar.

8. At Lanfine, Miſs Marion Brown, eldeſt daughter of John Brown, Eſq. of Waterhaughs.

—. At Liverpool, Mrs Richardſon, wife of Mr John Richardſon, merchant Glaſgow.

—. Mr William Nimmo, ſurgeon in Glaſgow.

—. Miſs Mary Scott, relict of the late Mr Thomas Scott, ſurgeon in Kelſo.

—. At London, Mr John Jardin, watchmaker, a native of Glaſgow.

9. Mr Alexander Denniſtoun, merchant in Glaſgow.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Pearſon, ſpouſe to Mr John Edgar, accountant of exciſe, and on the 11th, Alex. Edgar, their ſon, in the 21ſt yenr of his age.

—. At Dundee, Mrs Croſbie, wife of Mr James Croſbie, merchant.

10. At Kirkdale, near Liverpool, in her 19th year, Miſs Croſley, eldeſt daughter of Mr Charles Croſley. This unfortunate young lady (whoſe talents and diſpoſition promiſed fair to render her uſeful and amiable through life,) being greatly fatigued by the buſineſs of the preceding day, had ſat down to her ſewing late in the evening, when, falling aſleep, her clothes caught fire; every effort to extinguiſh the flames was ineffectual.—She expired on the evening of the following day.

11. Mrs Gibſon, wife of Mr James Gibſon, ſurgeon in Edinburgh.

—. At Paiſley, Samuel Walker, Eſq. in the 75th year of his age.

12. At Belfaſt, John Brown, Eſq. of Peter's hill, late Sovereign of Belfaſt, Ireland. A moſt zealous Supporter of the Conſtitution of this country.

12. The clothes of a fine girl in Orange-ſtreet, Liverpool, about three years and a half old, by ſome means caught fire, whilſt her mother had occaſion to leave the room; and although ſhe was not abſent more than three minutes, the child was ſo dreadfully burnt, that after languiſhing under the moſt excruciating pain until two o'clock on the following day, ſhe expired

Nov. 13. At Banff, Mrs Gordon, of Gight, aged 81.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr William Webſter, late merchant in Dundee.

14. At Perth, Mrs Reid, wife of Mr Alexander Reid of London, and daughter of the late Mr Mitchell, writer, Perth.

15. Miſs Margaret Dundas, daughter of the deceaſed George Dundas, Eſq. of Dundas.

16. Bailie James Cruickſhank, merchant in Aberdeen.

18. Mr Robert Barbour, merchant in Glaſgow.

—. Mr John Muir, merchant in Glaſgow.

19. Suddenly, while accompanying a funeral to the place of interment, the Rev. Mr John Jervie, in the 77th year of his age.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Hugh Mackay, copperſmith.

—. In the 86th year of his age, William Galloway, Eſq. merchant, formerly one of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, and for Thirty years Treaſurer to Watſon's Hoſpital, which ſituation he filled with great honour to himſelf and advantage to the public. He was much reſpected and eſteemed by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. His character, as a man and a chriſtian, was every way exemplary and reſpectable.

20. At Aberdeen, in the 91ſt year of her age, Mrs Robertſon, relict of the late Rev. Mr William Robertſon in Dundee, a miniſter of the Scots Epiſcopal Church.

22. At New Hailes, Miſs Rachal Dalrymple, daughter of Sir James Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart.

Deaths at Jamaica in Auguſt.

Robert Clerk, Eſq. Dr Charles Stedman, of the Royal Navy; Mr Neil M'Kinnon; William Roſs, Eſq. late Commander of the Recovery ſchooner; Mr Nicholas Cowan; Mr Turnbull, coach-maker; Mr James Ritchie; Mr Andrew M'Culloch: Mr Tavares; Duncan Pollock, Eſq. Capt. Maughan, of his Majeſty's ſhip Bonetta; Gordon Maxwell, Eſq. Capt. 1ſt batt. 60th regiment; Mr Archibald Morriſon; M'r Scroby; Mr Duncan Hardy; Mr George Mouatt; Mr John Schaw; one of the Clerks in in the King's yard; Mrs Laird, lately from Europe; Capt. Charles Moore; Mr Bradſute; Mr James Lamb; Lieut. Sandford, of the 20th light dragoons; Mr Douglas, overſeer of Phœnix Eſtate; and Mr James Manderſon.